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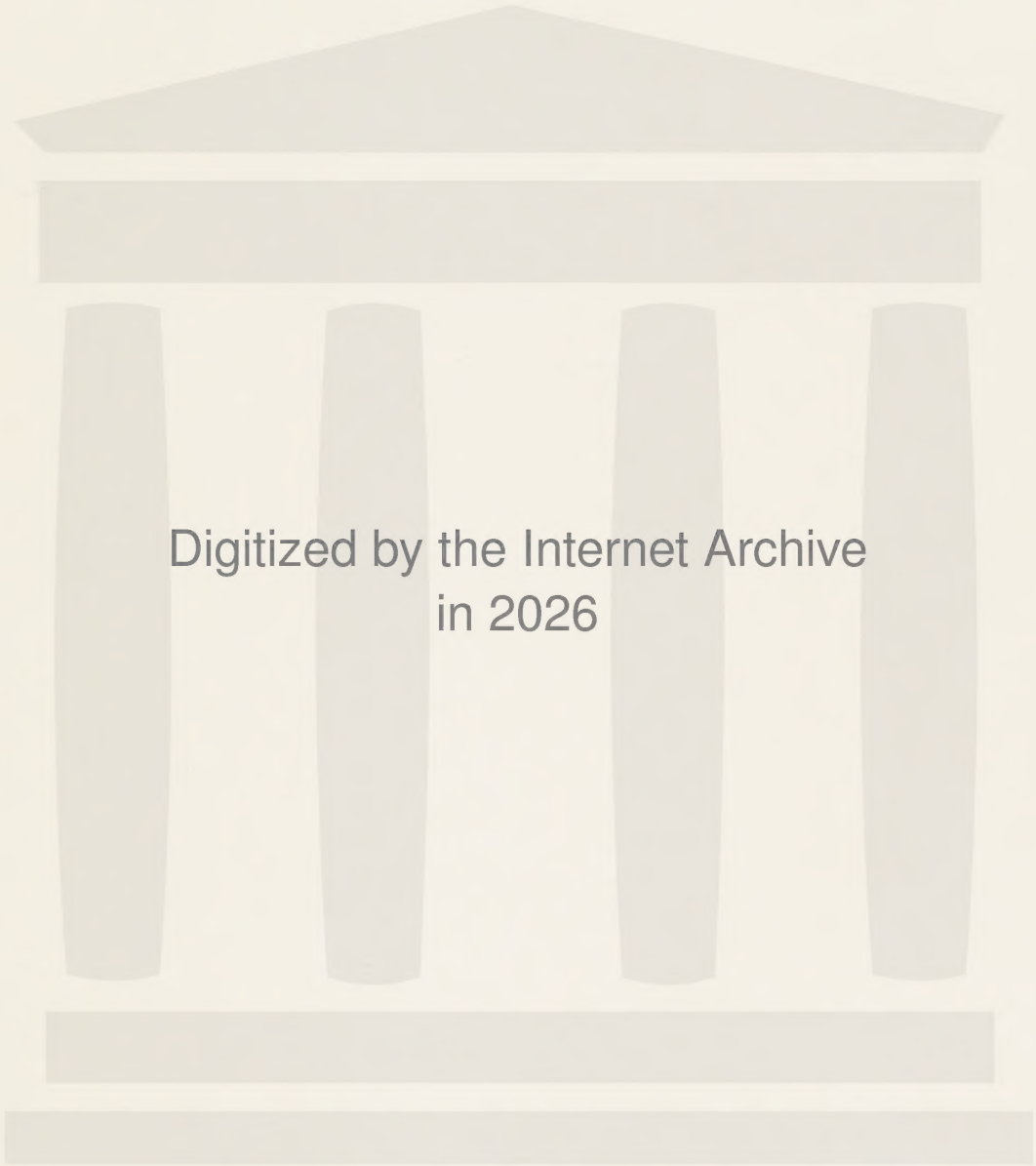
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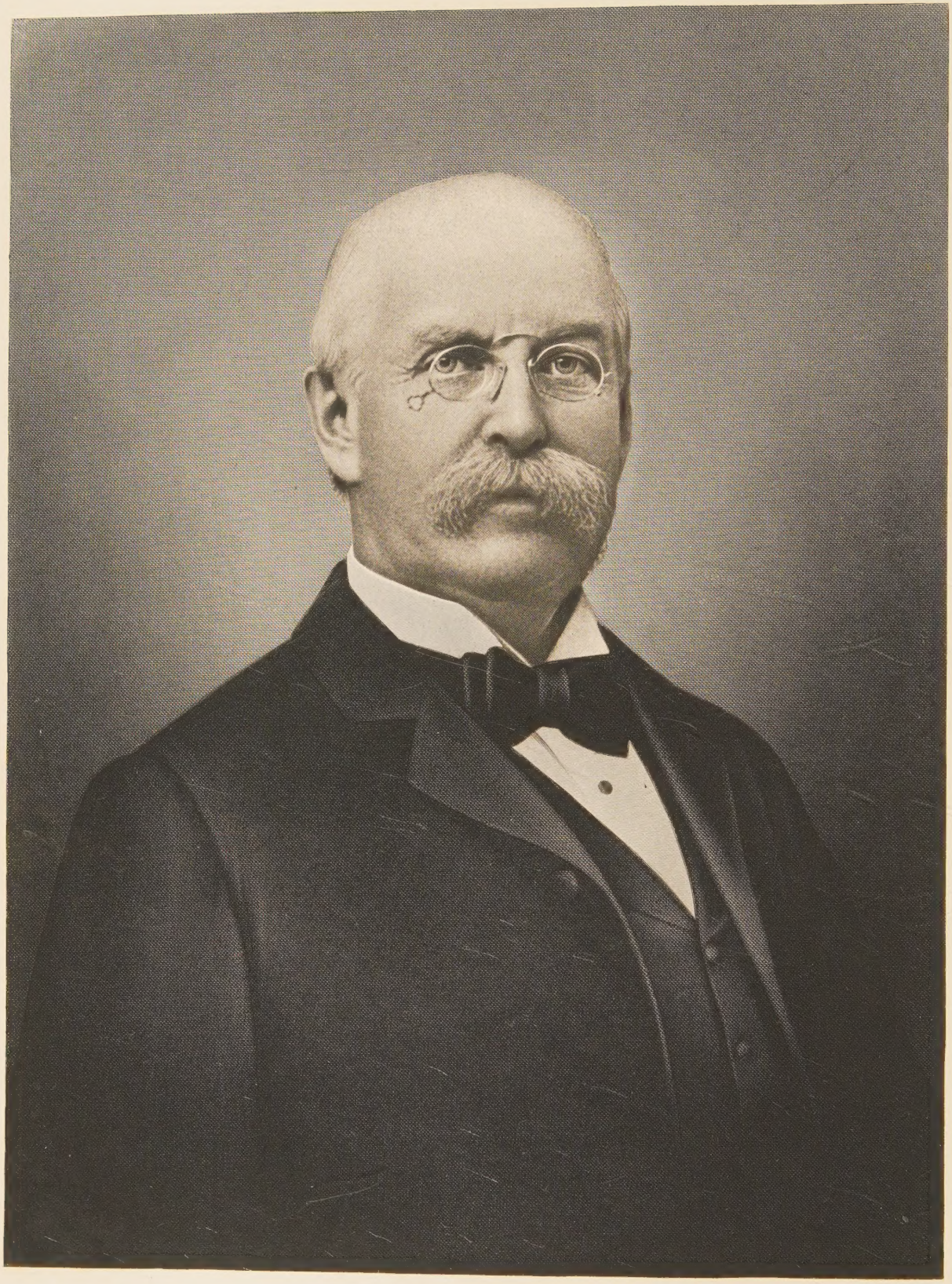


Nathaniel P. Hill

Nathaniel Peter Hill

IN the halls of congress Nathaniel P. Hill was one of the most influential and commanding figures; in his own state of Colorado he was a leader among the citizens, and one who was repeatedly delegated by them to carry the name and interests of the Centennial state before national bodies. Nathaniel P. Hill was of rare ancestry, traces of which can be identified as far back as Robert de la Hull, who "came into England with ye Conqueror"; this ancient warrior lived at the hamlet of Hull, now the Court of Hill, Shropshire. From him the line may be noted down to Sir Moses Hill and his son, Peter, who, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth in 1573, accompanied the earl of Essex, at the head of the English troops, to suppress the trouble known as O'Neill's Rebellion, for which services the Hills were given large estates. Nathaniel Hill, the great-grandfather of Senator Hill, came to the United States with wealth and located at a Scotch-Irish settlement west of the Hudson river, then on the westernmost frontier, and known as Dwarskill, in the precinct of Hanover, but now known as the town of Crawford, Orange county, New York. His second son, Peter, (1751-1795) was a captain in Colonel James Clinton's regiment of minute men at the age of twenty-four; he was in command of his company, with two lieutenants and sixty-five men, on duty at Fort Constitution, February 13, 1776, and was at Fort Montgomery, October 6, 1777. Captain Hill's second son, Nathaniel Peter, father of Senator Hill, was a lieutenant of cavalry in the War of 1812 and was captain of the Orange Hussars for many years thereafter. He served in the New York general assembly for four terms and was a judge of the court of common pleas from 1823 to 1825.

Nathaniel P. Hill, our immediate subject, was born at the old homestead in Orange county, New York, February 18, 1832, and died in Denver, Colorado, May 22, 1900. The homestead mentioned was located about three miles east of Montgomery, New York. Nathaniel P. was the third of seven children and, after the death of his father, he succeeded his brother, James K., in the management of the home farm, at the same time attending Montgomery Academy.

He entered Brown University in the year 1853, there majoring in chemistry and graduating with honors in 1857. From 1859 until 1864 he occupied the chair of chemistry at Brown.

His knowledge of metallurgical subjects, particularly the chemistry processes, and his success at Brown University, resulted in certain capitalists of Providence and Boston seeking his services. These men had been offered a tract of land in Colorado, called the Gilpin grant, and they requested Mr. Hill to investigate the tract and report upon its characteristics. So it was that in the year 1864 he came to Colorado by Concord coach. Blackhawk was his destination and he arrived at a time when that camp had reached a turning point owing to the lack of scientific methods of treating ores. This brought a subject to his attention which was to result later in a change of metallurgical processes to which the entire subsequent history of the state is due. In a word, the free gold quartz had practically been dug out and was succeeded by refractory copper, iron and other ores rich in gold, but which could not be worked in the stamp mills.

Mr. Hill twice more visited Colorado in 1865, endeavoring to arrive at some method of handling the ores. In pursuit of this knowledge he crossed the Atlantic to Swansea, Wales, where he further studied the ore reduction methods used in the world-known smelters there. In the same year, 1866, he made a second trip to Swansea, carrying with him samples of Colorado ore and which he proved to be amenable to the processes there used. With this valuable knowledge he returned to the states and quickly interested Boston and Providence capitalists in the future of the Blackhawk field. These men subscribed two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company was organized in 1867; this company began the active smelting work at Blackhawk in January, 1868. The business grew to such an extent that in 1873 a branch was established at Alma, Colorado. Products were received from all parts of the mining west and the capital was increased to the sum of one million dollars, and a larger establishment built at Argo, in the suburbs of Denver.

In addition to the above interests, Mr. Hill became identified with the United Oil Company, which controlled the larger part of the oil output of Florence, Colorado. He was president of the Colorado Smelting & Refining Company, the Denargo Land Company and many other enterprises connected with the development of the west.

In politics Nathaniel P. Hill was a republican and quickly be-

came a party leader. He became noted as a foe of monopolies, although he himself was heavily interested in many corporations. His first office of political nature was that of mayor of Blackhawk in 1871. Then in 1872 and 1873 he was a member of the territorial council. In January, 1879, at the republican caucus he was nominated for United States senator and elected for a term of six years, his term beginning March 4, 1879, when he succeeded Jerome B. Chaffee. During his service in the national law-making body Senator Hill accomplished many conspicuous deeds and was the instigator of many acts by congress. He was the author of the bill for the removal of the Uncompahgre Utes from southwestern Colorado to the Uintah reservation in Utah, also a bill appropriating money for the sinking of artesian wells. The section of school land in the mineral districts, having been exempted under the law donating to the state two sections in each township, was of no value to Colorado, so Senator Hill introduced a bill to take other land in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, found to be mineral, and this finally became a law in 1884. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars was secured by appropriation for public building in Denver by the terms of another bill which Senator Hill sponsored. He took a prominent part in the debate over the tariff bill in 1883, championing the wool interests of Colorado and demanding that the tariff of 1867 be unchanged. He took special interest in fighting the railroad land grabbers and exposed a stupendous fraud connected with the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg land grant. His speeches on the postal telegraph and on the silver question are among the most intelligent and virile upon those subjects. The service Senator Hill rendered to his state and country during his years in congress were not unrewarded, for in 1891 President Harrison nominated him as one of the three members of the international monetary commission, a position of high honor and trust. His last public appearance occurred in the year 1893, when he acted as representative of the Denver Chamber of Commerce to the bimetallic conference at Chicago and Washington. As the owner of the Denver Republican for a number of years, Senator Hill moulded to a great extent the republican policies of the state.

Senator Hill was married in July, 1860, to Miss Alice Hale. who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in January, 1840, and who died in Denver, Colorado, July 19, 1908. She was of New England stock, of that family which gave Nathan Hale, the patriot. In Denver Mrs. Hill was a social leader and became a woman loved and respected by reason of her charitable and philanthropic work.

She was the founder of the kindergarten system in the city and was one of the chief workers for the Young Women's Christian Association building. For twenty years she was the regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. The Hill mansion, located at the corner of Welton and Fourteenth streets and now headquarters for the Mountain division of the Red Cross, was for many years the center of the social activities of the city. Fourteenth street was then the best residence street of Denver and the Hill home occupied a prominent position in the neighborhood of the residences of the Berger, Kountze and other notable families. To Senator and Mrs. Hill were born three children, namely: Crawford Hill of Denver, Mrs. Franklin Price Knott of Santa Barbara, California, and Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert of Denver.

Lawrence C. Phipps

Hon. Lawrence C. Phipps

HON. LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS, United States senator from Colorado, former member of the Colorado State Council of Defense and member of the National Finance Committee of the American Red Cross Association, is furthermore known in financial circles of Denver by reason of his extensive investments in various corporations and as a stockholder and director in various commercial, mining and agricultural interests.

Mr. Phipps was born in Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1862, a son of the Rev. William Henry and Agnes (McCall) Phipps, the former a native of England, while the latter was born in Dumfries, Scotland. He graduated from the high school at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixteen years, and later won the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Denver University. Soon after leaving school he began work in the iron mills in the capacity of night weigh clerk in one of the Carnegie plants and from that time until 1901, when the Carnegie interests were sold to the United States Steel Corporation, he advanced from one position to another and was finally admitted to a partnership in the concern, together with other young men who had been selected by Mr. Andrew Carnegie as being most deserving of such recognition. At the time of the sale of the Carnegie plant Mr. Phipps was vice president and treasurer of the company. He then retired from active business and removed to Colorado, where he has since made his home. He has important business investments in the west and maintains offices in the Gas & Electric building of Denver. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad, and a director of the Nevada-California Electric Corporation, owning a power line operating in California and Nevada, serving the Goldfield district of Nevada and the mining and farming districts of southern California.

Long before entering public life Mr. Phipps took a very active interest in movements intended for the general development and upbuilding of the city of Denver as well as the entire state of Colorado. He has constantly reached out along lines of helpfulness and of public progress and in July, 1904, he founded the Agnes Memorial Sanato-

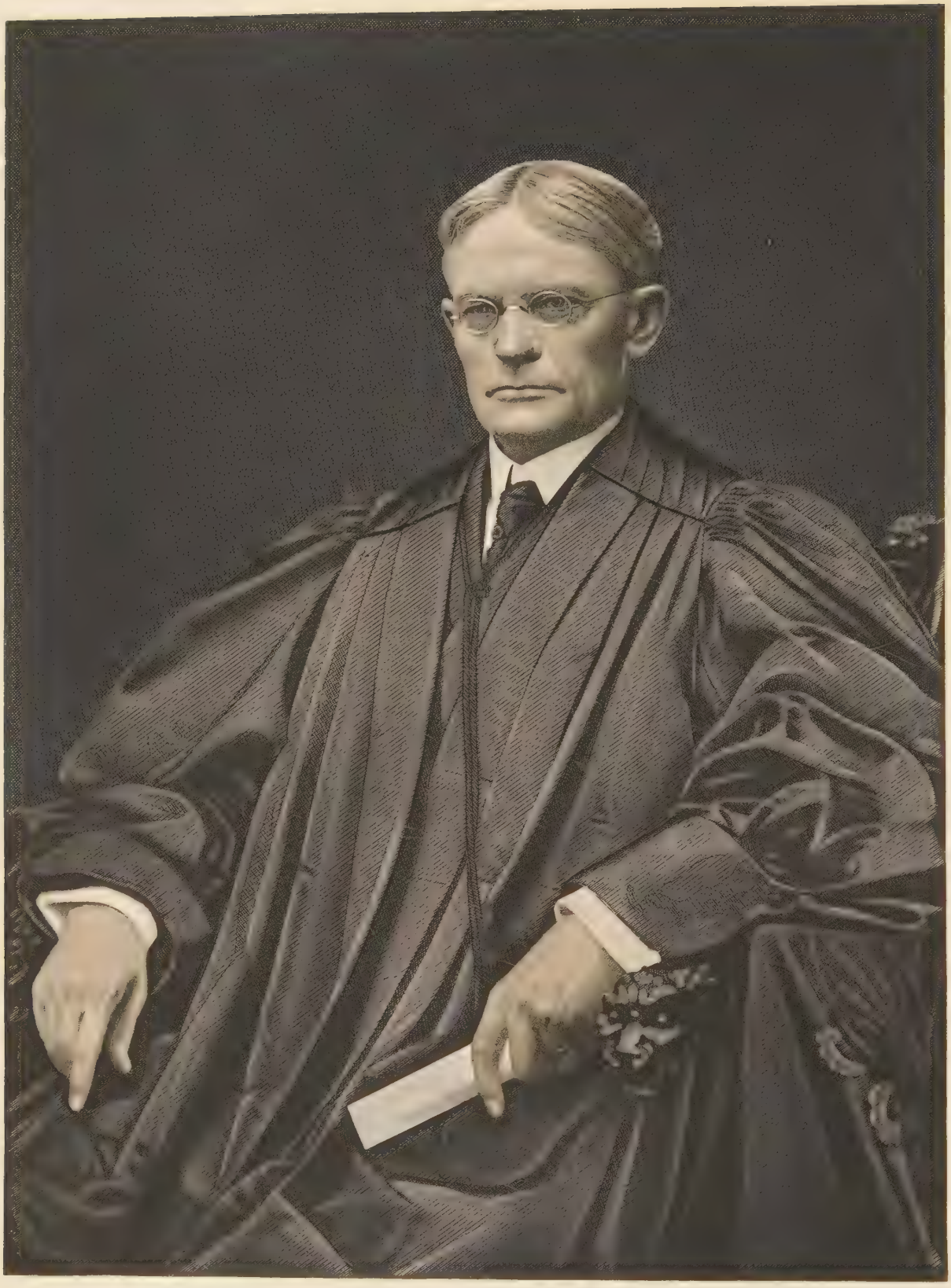
rium for the treatment of tuberculosis and endowed the institution with a fund producing an annual revenue of seventeen thousand dollars. He has closely studied all vital questions bearing upon the welfare and upbuilding of the city, state and country. In 1913 he was selected as president of the Colorado Tax-Payers Protective League, organized for the betterment of state and city administrations. He took a most active interest in the development of the Moffat Road and made large investments in irrigation projects in northwestern Colorado with a view to developing the territory served by that road. He is one of the large stockholders in the Eastern Colorado Farm Loan Company and is one of the largest contributors to the fund being raised by the Denver Civic and Commercial Association for assisting farmers in cultivating additional land. He is also interested in the Denver Morris Plan, which loans money to deserving citizens, thereby keeping them out of the hands of the loan sharks.

On the 5th of September, 1885, Mr. Phipps was united in marriage at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Ibrealla Hill Loomis, who passed away in July, 1888, leaving a son, Lawrence C. Phipps, Jr., and a daughter, who is now Mrs. William White. Later Mr. Phipps wedded Genevieve W. Chandler, of Pittsburgh, on the 22d of April, 1897. This marriage was annulled by law in 1904. They had two daughters, Dorothy Chandler and Helen Chandler Phipps. On the 25th of January, 1911, Mr. Phipps wedded Margaret Rogers, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. Platt Rogers, of Denver, and they have two sons, Allen Rogers and Gerald Hughes. The eldest son, Lawrence Phipps, Jr., who is the father of three children, volunteered for military service in 1917, completed his course in the balloon school, earning a commission as second lieutenant.

The religious faith of Mr. Phipps is that of the Episcopal church. He turns for recreation to golf, shooting and fishing, which he greatly enjoys. He is prominently known in club circles, being a member of the Denver, Denver Country, University, Cactus, Denver Athletic and Mile High Clubs of Denver; the Bankers and Engineers Clubs of New York; the Pittsburgh and Duquesne Clubs of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the California, Los Angeles Country and the Brentwood Country Clubs of Los Angeles. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he has long exercised considerable influence over public thought and opinion in relation to vital political questions and activities. In the fall of 1918 he was elected on the republican ticket to the office of United States senator by a majority of thirty-four hundred, succeeding John F. Shafroth. His efforts in behalf of public welfare since the entrance of the country in

the war have been most pronounced. He was one of the first life members of the American Red Cross, and when the Colorado Division was organized in 1913 he became chairman of the Denver Chapter, which position he held continuously, with the exception of one year, until he entered the recent senatorial campaign. Immediately after the declaration of war against Germany he was named by President Wilson a member of the National Finance Committee of the American Red Cross.

He was made chairman of the Mountain Division, comprising the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, for the second Liberty Loan drive. The results obtained in that campaign compared most favorably with those reached in any other division, being approximately two hundred and thirty-six per cent of the amount asked for by Washington headquarters, as against an average of one hundred and seventy-six per cent for the entire country. He was also made a member of the Colorado State Council of Defense and his deep interest in Denver's welfare, upbuilding and development is further indicated in the fact that he is serving on the board of directors of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. He has been a dynamic force in the promotion of all those activities, individual and public, with which he has become identified, the results achieved o'ertopping both private and public anticipations.



Very Truly
Joseph C. Hobbs

Judge Joseph Church Helm

LAWYER, jurist, statesman, the unwearied industry of Judge Joseph Church Helm, supplemented by the intellectual force with which nature endowed him, won him rank with Colorado's eminent men and the commonwealth honored him by making him one of its representatives on the supreme bench. He was born in Chicago, June 30, 1848, a son of Ruggles and Sarah (Bass) Helm, a grandson of Woodhull Helm and a great-grandson of Henry Helme, who, settling in Rhode Island, became the founder of the family in America. Through the paternal line he is descended from the Ruggles family and among his paternal ancestors were those who fought for American independence in the war of the Revolution.

The boyhood of Judge Helm was passed in Canada and in Iowa and when a lad of but thirteen years he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a drummer boy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirteenth United States Infantry and served throughout the war in that regiment and in the Sixth Infantry of the First Army Corps, also known as Hancock's Corps, being commanded by General Hancock, and in the Armies of the Tennessee and the Potomac. He saw active duty in some of the most hotly contested engagements of the war, including the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Champion Hills, Jackson, Vicksburg, Colliersville and others, and for a time he was a prisoner on Belle Isle. Four years of warfare transformed the boy into a man in experience, although he was but seventeen years of age when hostilities ceased. He then entered the University of Iowa and afterward took up the profession of teaching, being connected with the public schools of Van Buren and of Little Rock, Arkansas, from 1870 until 1873, acting during part of this time as superintendent of schools. Teaching, however, was to him only a means to an end, as it was his purpose to prepare for the bar and he became a law student in the University of Iowa, where he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1874. In 1890 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Admitted to practice in 1875, he entered upon the active work of the profession in Colorado Springs, where he became associated with Judge E. A. Colburn.

That the members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community cannot be denied. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. It was not long before Judge Helm was called upon for public service. He was elected to represent his district in the general assembly of 1877 and in the state senate of 1879 and he most carefully guarded the interests of the commonwealth as well as those of El Paso county, which he represented. In 1880 he was called upon for judicial service, being elected to the district bench, and after two years he became a member of the Colorado supreme court, to which he was reelected in 1891, serving as chief justice from 1889 until 1892. In that year he resigned his position as supreme court judge and became a candidate for governor on the republican ticket. The populist party was then in the ascendency, and although Judge Helm had hitherto been a successful candidate on the republican ticket, he was defeated for governor by Davis H. Waite.

Resuming the private practice of law, Judge Helm continued an active member of the bar until his death save that he was temporarily appointed to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench, where he served from 1907 until 1909. He declined an offered position as commissioner of the United States general land office and as United States assistant attorney general. He was also strongly endorsed for other important federal appointments, including that of secretary of the interior and member of the United States circuit bench. For a considerable period he was attorney for the Moffat Railroad and for the Moffat estate and in that connection made a lasting reputation. His legal efforts in behalf of the Moffat tunnel through James' Peak were particularly noteworthy.

On the 27th of September, 1881, Judge Helm was married to Marcia Stewart, daughter of George H. Stewart, of Colorado Springs, who for the benefit of his health sought the mountain climate, removing to Colorado in 1874 from Wisconsin, where Mrs. Helm was born. She survives her husband and has proven most capable in the management of his estate.

Judge Helm had membership in the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club, in the Masonic fraternity and in Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R. He passed away May 13, 1915, leaving a record that adds new dignity and honor to the judicial history of the state.

There is great credit due Judge Helm for what he achieved in life for he was the builder of his own success, beginning life's work as a poor boy with no advantages of birth. After being honorably discharged from the army he used his savings for his further education and, in fact, paid his own way in order to enjoy college training, and prepare himself for a professional career. He was a man of unwearied industry and this quality was one of his most distinguishing characteristics, lending itself in marked measure to the attainment of the notable success which he won as lawyer and judge.

Ora Haley

Ora Haley

ORA HALEY, of Denver, was until his retirement from business a few years ago the largest individual range and cattle owner in Wyoming and western Colorado and ranks with the well known pioneer settlers of the two states. He first visited Denver in the spring of 1865, when he drove a bull team into the city, then a young man of about twenty years. He was born in East Corinth, Maine, nineteen miles from Bangor, and at thirteen years of age he started to carve out a career for himself. At Bangor, where the family had many friends, he spent the first few years of his independent life and at nineteen years of age was in Iowa, beginning life anew in the strenuous west. This was about the year 1864 and it was in the following spring that he drove the bull team across the country to Denver. The life of a "bullwhacker" appealed to him and he continued freighting in the hills until he finally decided to go into the butchering business at the new Blackhawk camp.

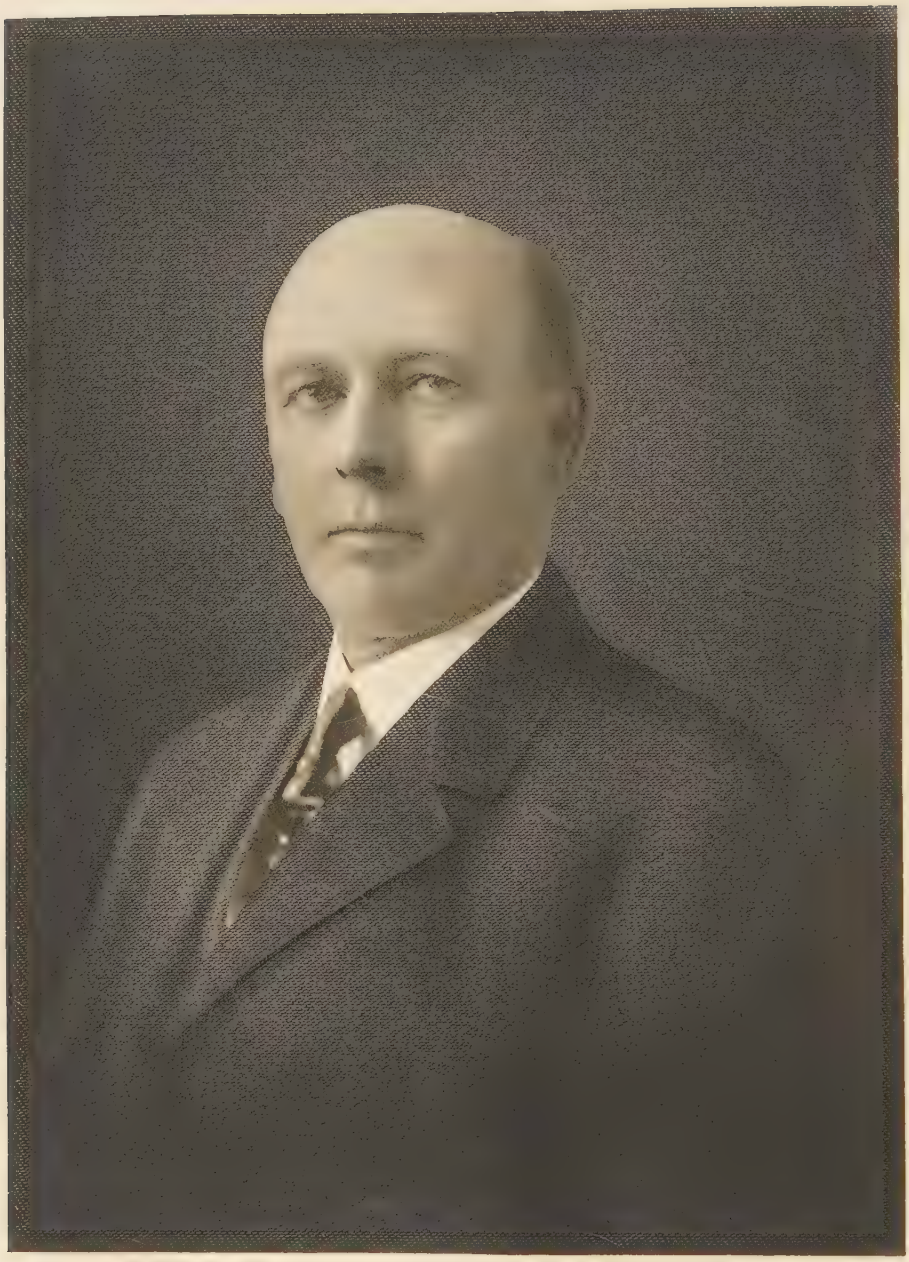
In 1868 Mr. Haley settled in Albany county, Wyoming, locating first at old Fort Sanders and later at Laramie, where he again turned his attention to the butchering business, and from time to time making small ventures into cattle raising. Almost from the outset he became a leader in his part of Wyoming. He was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature in 1871 and was a member of the council in the legislative session of 1881. He was also one of the county's representatives in the first state legislature in 1890 and gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to vital questions which came up for settlement and was a cooperant factor in shaping the destiny of the state during its formative period. Always a stanch republican, he was and still is one of the strongest supporters of Senator Warren.

In 1877 Mr. Haley was still operating a meat market in Laramie, but he had already made his brand, a cut of a heart, famous on what is still known as the Heart ranch on the Little Laramie. In 1880 he started the Two Bar brand in what was then Routt county, but the district has since been made a part of Moffat county. Soon he had holdings on the Snake, on Lay creek, on Elkhead creek

and in Brown's Park. His ranch near Laramie contained about thirty-six thousand acres and in all he was the owner of about sixty thousand acres. In 1888 he obtained possession of the Hutton ranch and his ranches finally extended for twenty-five miles along the Laramie river. His cattle interests gradually grew and developed until he attained a position of leadership as the largest individual range and cattle owner in Wyoming and western Colorado. In business affairs his vision has always been broad, his sagacity keen and his judgment sound, and whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to successful completion. About seven years ago, or in 1912, he disposed of much of his range, the Clay Springs Cattle Company of Hackberry, Arizona, buying the Moffat county holdings.

It was in the early '90s that Mr. Haley became one of the principal stockholders of the First National Bank of Laramie and afterward acted as its vice president for many years. His bank interests were disposed of about the time that he sold his Moffat county ranch and he then retired to Denver, where he now owns a palatial home and some of the valuable business and office buildings of the city, notably the West Hotel and the Cooper building. His business interests and investments are looked after by his son, Ora B. Haley, and his extensive holdings in Logan county are supervised by his partner, Mr. Harris.

In Omaha, on the 8th of January, 1872, Mr. Haley was married to Miss Augusta Pfeiffer, of that city, a daughter of Frank A. and Susan (Maddox) Pfeiffer. Mrs. Haley in her paternal line comes of German ancestry, while on the maternal side she is descended from the well known Maddox family of Virginia, prominent in the days of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Haley have three children living. These are: Mattie, now Mrs. Arthur A. Smith, of Sterling, Colorado; Annie, now Mrs. R. L. George, of Laramie, Wyoming; and Ora B., who married Maud Hunn, of Denver. There are eleven grandchildren, of whom Ora B. Haley has six—Carla M., Mabel Augusta, Juliana B., Ora B., Jr., Patricia and Charles T. Mrs. R. L. George has three children—Adelaide H., Ora H. and Ann H., while Mrs. Arthur A. Smith is the mother of two, Nancy Augusta and an infant daughter. Mrs. Haley is most domestic in her tastes, devoting her time to the welfare of her home and family, promoting the comfort of husband and children and extending a most warm-hearted hospitality to their many friends. The career of Ora Haley has constituted an important factor in the development of the west and he has been associated with every phase of the state's progress and upbuilding from pioneer times to the present.



J. R. Owen

William R. Owen

WILLIAM R. OWEN, who long occupied a central place on the stage of commercial activity in Denver, was the vice president and general manager of the Denver Dry Goods Company. Marked business capacity, unabating energy, persistency of purpose and laudable ambition were the qualities which brought him to this leading position. Mr. Owen was a native of Columbus, Wisconsin. He was born January 3, 1852, a son of the late William Owen, a native of Wales, who came to America in 1845 and settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of that section of the state. He concentrated his efforts and attention upon agricultural pursuits and there resided throughout the remainder of his active life. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Catherine Jones, was also born in Wales, in which country their marriage was celebrated. She became the mother of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom William R. Owen was the youngest.

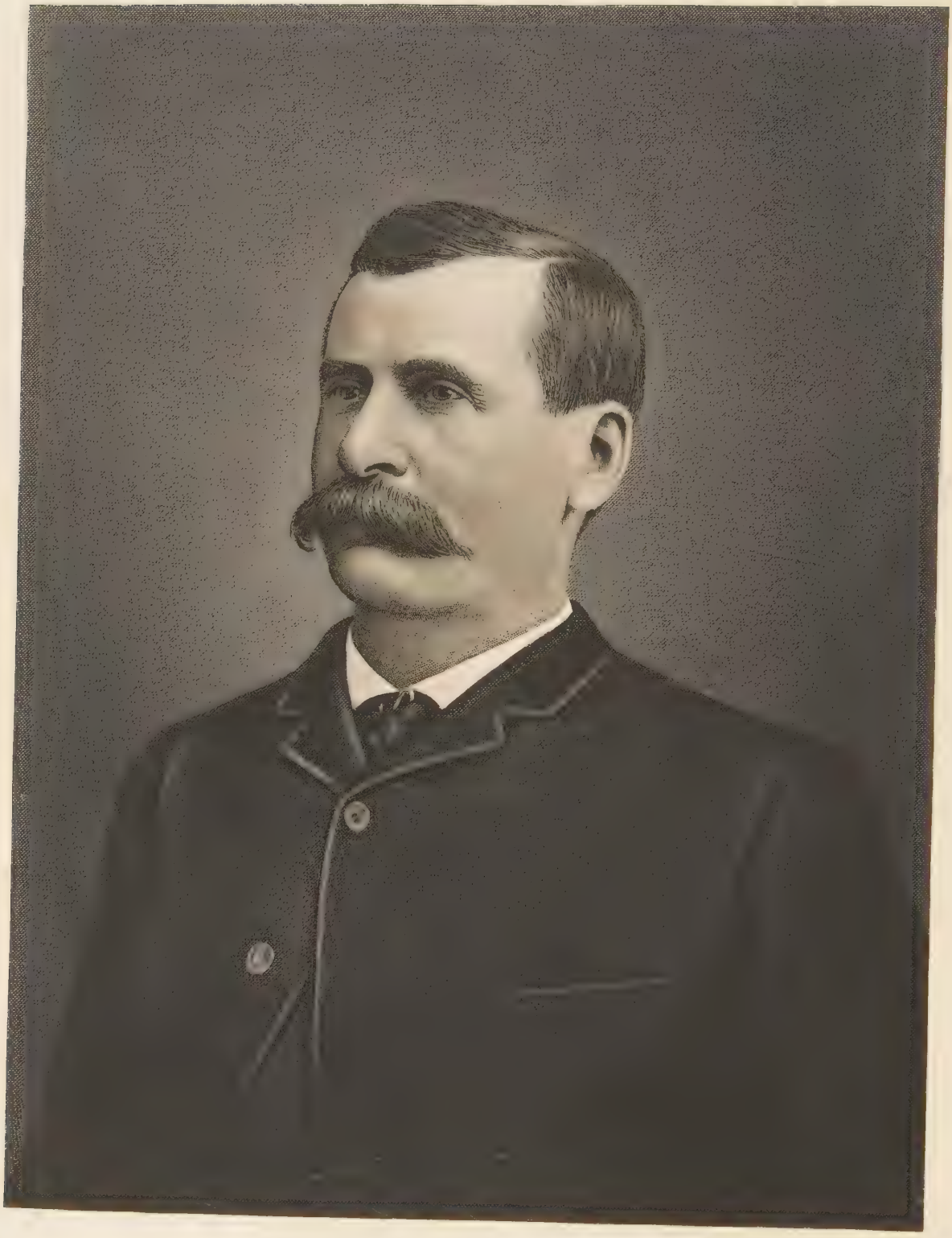
William R. Owen pursued a district school education in Dodge county, Wisconsin, to the age of fourteen years, and through the periods of vacation assisted in the work of the home farm. On reaching the age of fourteen he started out to provide for his own support and his first employment was that of a clerk in the store of Vaughn & Williams, general merchants of Racine, Wisconsin. He there received his initial training in the business world, remaining in that establishment for a year. He afterward went to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where he was employed in the general store of R. P. Smith, with whom he remained until 1875. He then determined to try his fortune in the west and started for the Pacific coast, but en route stopped off at Denver to visit his sister, Mrs. Griffith Evans, who was then a resident of this city. This seemingly trivial incident changed the whole course of his life, for his sister persuaded him to remain and he secured employment with the firm of Daniels & Fisher, representing the house for a time as a salesman in the city establishment and afterward as a traveling salesman upon the road for three years, being the first man sent out by the house to represent the trade in other territories. After leaving the firm of Daniels & Fisher he

removed to Leadville on the 31st of December, 1877, and there engaged in the dry goods business on his own account. He successfully conducted a store for six years and then sold out to his former employers, Daniels, Fisher & Smith. Later he returned to Denver and became connected with the firm of Weber & Owen as junior member and thus through the succeeding five years was actively connected with the hat and fur trade of the city. At length the firm sold out to Babcock Brothers and Mr. Owen became a member of the McNamara Dry Goods Company, with which he was connected until the business was taken over by the Denver Dry Goods Company, of which he was one of the organizers, Dennis Sheedy becoming president of the company, while upon the incorporation of the business Mr. Owen was made general manager. He became both vice president and general manager in 1898 and continued in the dual position to the time of his demise. Through the intervening years he largely directed the policy of the institution and contributed in marked manner to its success. His purposes were well defined, his energy unfaltering and his thorough knowledge of the trade in every particular enabled him to wisely direct the interests of the house, leading to its substantial upbuilding and the constant expansion of its patronage.

On the 24th of January, 1882, Mr. Owen was united in marriage in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Emilie Page, a native of that city and a daughter of the late Joel S. and Lucy Page, who were early residents of Chicago, her father being a prominent attorney there for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Owen were born a son and two daughters. Lucy, the elder daughter, is the wife of Dr. Arthur McGugan, of Denver, who is now a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States army in France. William R., the only son, is treasurer and assistant manager of the Denver Dry Goods Company and is a captain of the Three Hundred and Thirty-fourth Field Artillery, now in France. The younger daughter, Emilie, is the wife of Stephen Wheeler, also of Denver, who is a major in the transportation service and is also in France. There are six grandchildren: Mary Owen McGugan; Persis and Billie Owen; and Kathleen, Stephen and William Owen Wheeler. All of the grandchildren, as well as their parents, were born in Denver.

The death of Mr. Owen occurred August 15, 1918, after an illness of but a few days. He was a stalwart republican in politics, having always supported the principles of the party. He was an exemplary Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., also to Denver Commandery, No. 25, K. T., and to the Mystic Shrine.

He belonged to the Denver Club, to the Denver Country Club and to the Denver Chamber of Commerce. His interest in community affairs was indicated by a hearty support of all well defined plans and measures for the general good. The methods that he employed in commercial circles awakened approval and admiration, for the world pays its tribute to him who through enterprise, unrelaxing effort and clear-sighted judgment makes advancement in the business world without infringing on the rights of others. Such was the record of William R. Owen, who was ever a persistent, resolute and energetic worker. He early grasped the eternal truth that industry wins and industry became the beacon light of his life. While to Mr. Owen, more than to any other man, is due the growth of the Denver Dry Goods Company from a small establishment to one of the leading department stores of the west, he nevertheless found time and opportunity to aid in many movements which had to do with the upbuilding and development of the city. He was particularly generous in his support of philanthropic projects and was readily extending a helping hand where aid was needed. He was a most generous subscriber to the Liberty Loan and other patriotic campaigns, and gave freely to every charity which approached him for assistance, and so purposeful was his life and so noble his character that he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and a memory that will always remain to them as a benediction.



W. H. H. Crannell

William Henry Harrison Cranmer

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON CRANMER, who for many years was actively, prominently and successfully identified with the cattle industry in Colorado and whose enterprise yet finds tangible evidence in the Ernest and Cranmer building of Denver, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1841, his parents having removed from Tennessee to Missouri, at which time they took up their abode in Warrensburg. The mother died when her son William was but thirteen years of age. He attended school in his native county and with his twin brother, Thomas, served in the Confederate army, participating in the campaigns in Missouri and Kansas and making a gallant record. When the war was over he went to Texas, where he engaged in the cattle business and there became acquainted with John Hittson, for whom he worked as foreman for ten years.

Mr. Cranmer's residence in Colorado dated from 1869, although he had previously visited the state in connection with his employer's cattle interests. In that year, however, he embarked in the cattle business on his own account, becoming a partner of William Hittson, brother of John Hittson, in the purchase of the Three Circle ranch in Elbert county. After the marriage of his partner Mr. Cranmer bought his interest in the business and thus established an extensive cattle business which proved his lifelong occupation and brought him substantial wealth. He also engaged in the real estate business to some extent, investing his profits from the cattle industry in property. He was also associated with Finis P. Ernest in the erection of the Ernest and Cranmer building of Denver, which still stands as a substantial monument to the enterprise and progressiveness of the builders.

On the 22d of December, 1874, Mr. Cranmer was united in marriage at the White ranch, the home of the bride, then in Arapahoe county, to Miss Martha J. Hittson, born in Palo Pinto county, Texas, a daughter of his former employer, and they became the parents of seven children. Jessie May, the eldest, is the wife of William P. McPhee, of Denver, and they have three children: William Cranmer, John Raymond and Willamain Cranmer. Jennie Leontine be-

came the wife of William C. Russell, a mining man, and has one son, William C., Jr. William Henry Harrison, Jr., married Margaret Wood and is the father of two sons, William H. H. (III) and Robert Lorin. W. H. H. Cranmer, Jr., is now captain of Battery B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment of the First Artillery, and is serving in France. George Ernest, now at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, married Jean Chappell, daughter of the late Delos Chappell, of Denver, and has four children: Allen, Forest, Silvia and Chappell. Norma died at the age of nine months. Catherine H., formerly residing in New York city, is now at a government school in Portland, Oregon, taking a course in physiotherapy, preparing for government service. Willamain H. is the wife of Grover Coors, of Golden, Colorado.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 2d of December, 1890, the husband and father was called to his final rest. He was a man devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family and found his greatest pleasure in promoting their best interests. As a business man he ranked among the prominent representatives of the cattle industry in Colorado, his interests being most carefully and intelligently directed. He was one of those who helped to build up the great cattle interests of the state and at all times he stood for progress and improvement in public affairs, the sterling worth of his character and the integrity of his activities bringing him the highest respect of all with whom he came in contact.

Martha J. Cramer

Mrs. Martha J. Cranmer

IT is a matter of history that Colorado was one of the first states in the union to adopt woman suffrage; it is further a matter of history that suffrage has been successful here, a condition induced in great measure by the character of the women concerned. Governmental powers were accepted by them with moderation instead of radicalism, even as these powers had been sought by feminine wisdom and tact instead of militancy. It is with one of these women that this sketch has to do, to treat of her character and work which in so many ways is typical of the warm-hearted and strong woman of the west.

Martha J. Cranmer was born in Palo Pinto county, Texas, on October 30, 1857, a daughter of John Hittson, mentioned elsewhere in this work. She was reared in a home noted for its hospitality, where the latch-string was always out to the traveler across the plains, and warm food and rest awaited him. In this atmosphere she acquired the traits which have guided her in after years in the management of her own home and in her other associations. At an early age she was chosen by her father to accompany him to Colorado and from that time until his death she was his constant companion, business advisor and his inspiration. Here in the shadow of the Rockies she married William H. H. Cranmer, whose career is set forth at length on other pages, giving him her devotion and comradeship until his death, when she was left with a family of children, the oldest of whom was fifteen. These she reared to manhood and womanhood as she herself had been taught, and has been rewarded by seeing them joined by marriage to the best families of the middle west. Not only did Mrs. Cranmer accomplish the task of maintaining her home, but found the opportunity to indulge her desires and energy in other activities, social, political, philanthropic and charitable.

Of democratic affiliation, Mrs. Cranmer's most notable position in political life is that of membership upon the state board of pardons, to which position she was first appointed by Governor Ammons. Her most recent appointment to this board was by Governor Gunter in December, 1918. Mrs. Cranmer has also been a member for four years of the state central committee and has taken leading part in

the various state conventions, also participating as a member of numerous committees.

In her charitable work Mrs. Cranmer found opportunity, when the United States entered the World war, to be of inestimable benefit to the boys who were enlisting and who came to Denver before departing for the training camps. She made almost daily trips to Fort Logan, carrying delicacies and clothing for the soldiers who were ill, even going into the wards and giving to them the kind attentions which only a loving mother's heart knows. Those in the ranks and upon the staffs, also those of civilian life who knew of her work, regarded her with profound respect and affection which was expressed in many ways. In the campaigns for the Liberty loans, in the Red Cross drives, and in all the other activities connected with the war, Mrs. Cranmer took a leading part in addition to contributing a large share of the material benefits.

In other charitable enterprises Mrs. Cranmer has also been prominent, being vice president of the Sands House Association, and chairman of the house committee of this organization. In these different phases of her work, social, political, civic, Mrs. Cranmer has borne herself with that quiet, domestic dignity which is the criterion of sterling womanhood, the quality of which cannot be mistaken. She has accomplished material results through her energy, courage and enjoyment of the work in hand, the simple pleasure of seeing the light of gratitude in another's eyes being sufficient pay in her estimation.

Mrs. Cranmer, though unostentatious in her social life, holds membership in many of the clubs of the city, among them being the Territorial Daughters of Colorado, the Woman's Press Club, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Jane Jeffersons, the National Suffrage Association, the East Side Woman's Club of Denver, the Old Ladies' Home, Radiant Chapter of the Eastern Star, the S. O. O. B. Lodge and the Society of The Nearest Kin Overseas.

J. H. McLean.

Frank Grove McKlveen, M. D.

DENVER had no more beloved physician than Dr. Frank Grove McKlveen, whose personal qualities, combined with his professional skill, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact as physician, as surgeon or as friend. His demise was therefore the occasion of deep and widespread regret, the news of his passing carrying with it a sense of personal bereavement to all the homes where he was known.

Dr. McKlveen was born at Stahlstown, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1868. He was therefore only in his fiftieth year when he passed away in Denver on the 22d of April, 1918. He was a son of John and Esther McKlveen, of Trafford, Pennsylvania. The mother has passed away but the father still makes his home in that state. He is an honored veteran of the Civil war and prominent in Grand Army circles, of which organization he is a member. Dr. McKlveen of this review had a brother, Thomas, who is an active factor in the business life of Trafford, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged as a clothing merchant, and a sister, Nannie, who married George L. Phillippi and resides in Los Angeles, California. In early manhood Dr. McKlveen determined to make the practice of medicine his life work and with that end in view entered the West Penn Medical College at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. He then located for practice in his old home town at Ligonier, Pennsylvania, where he followed his profession successfully for six years, when failing health caused him to seek a change of climate and he removed to Denver, establishing his home in this city in 1897. Ligonier deeply regretted the necessity that forced him to leave the town, for he was most highly esteemed by all its people, who were genuinely glad to call him friend.

Before leaving the east Dr. McKlveen was married in 1895 to Miss Mary Annetta Caven, of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Eli K. and Clara (Campbell) Caven. To the Doctor and his wife was born a daughter, Marguerite, who with her mother survives the husband and father. With his removal to Denver, Dr. McKlveen entered upon the active practice of medicine in this city and as the

years passed made for himself a most creditable place, name and position in professional circles in Colorado. He proved his capability to handle involved and intricate professional problems and was most conscientious in the discharge of his duties. Anything that tended to bring to him the key to the complex mystery which we call life awakened his keen interest. In addition to a large private practice he did important hospital work and was for fourteen years a member of the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital, while for three years prior to his death he was honored with the presidency of its staff. Dr. McKlveen was not a Catholic in his religious faith but shared the love and respect of his many Catholic patients. He was the physician of the late Rt. Rev. Nicholas C. Matz, Catholic bishop of Denver. The Sisters at the hospital held him in exceedingly high esteem. His last days were spent in that hospital and when death called him his body lay in state in a room in the hospital known as Bishop Matz' room, something unheard of before. Complying with the wishes of her husband, Mrs. McKlveen has endowed in his name a room in St. Anthony's Hospital.

Dr. McKlveen was a devoted member of the First Avenue Presbyterian church and did everything in his power to advance its interests and upbuilding. He was a prominent Mason, being a member of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, a Knight Templar and also a member of the Eastern Star, while in the Scottish Rite he had attained the thirty-second degree; he also belonged to the Mystic Shrine. Other fraternal associations of his were with the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum and the Fraternal Brotherhood, while along professional lines he held membership in the Denver City and County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. As behooved a loyal native Pennsylvanian, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Club of Colorado, in which organization he was very popular and with the members of which he renewed and kept green his memories, reaching back to the familiar scenes of his boyhood and young manhood in the Keystone state.

In speaking of him at the funeral services his former pastor, Rev. Dr. J. F. Elder, said: "In searching for the leading characteristics which show his true worth to his fellowmen, we find first, that he was a man of conviction—clear in opinion and firm in attitude. Second, his fidelity to duty. He was no rover or shifter. He was always at his post. Third, his sincerity. He had the tenderness of strength, and the strength of tenderness. Fourth, his spirit of self-sacrifice. He simply poured out his life for his patients. Fifth, ready sympathy. Many, many times day and night, thoughtless of his own health, no matter how poor the family might be, he would answer the call. Sixth,

his cheerfulness, seen in his countenance and heard in his voice. Every class of people in Denver has been stricken by Dr. McKlveen's sudden departure from life. 'The finest fruit earth holds up to its Maker is a finished man.' "

He was always spoken of as a noble and exemplary citizen, a faithful friend and respected physician as well as a most devoted husband and father. Dr. McKlveen was a member of the Twentieth Century Medical Club and served for a term as its president. He held to high professional standards and in the course of his practice was continually extending a helping hand to those in need of assistance. He did not hesitate to respond to the call of the poor in the same spirit as he attended those in affluent circumstances and he gave his services generously on many occasions when he knew that no pecuniary remuneration could be expected. He was constantly reaching out a hand in helpfulness and kindliness and his good deeds shine as a light in a dark world, serving as an inspiration to others, and at all times indicating the true worth of honorable manhood.

Joseph Wilkinson

Joseph Wilkinson

FOR forty-four years Joseph Wilkinson, who died July 30, 1918, had been identified with the agricultural interests of Colorado. He made his home on section 33, township 6, Weld county, and his career was a most active and useful one. He passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey and in a review of his record one can see that he was a self-made man whose success was due entirely to his own initiative, industry and perseverance. Such a record should serve to inspire and encourage all who read it, showing what can be accomplished by the individual. Mr. Wilkinson was born in Pennsylvania, November 11, 1840, and was a son of Will Perry and Mary Ann (Edwards) Wilkinson. The father was a farmer by occupation and was the owner of one hundred acres of land which he carefully cultivated. His wife was born in Holland and both have now passed away.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Joseph Wilkinson acquired a public school education, continuing his studies until he reached the age of nineteen. He afterward worked in the coal mines of his native state and also on the farm. At length, however, he determined to see something of the country and made his way to California. He was pleased with the district and decided to remain. Afterward he obtained a position in a mill and for five years he continued upon the Pacific coast, but on the expiration of that period retraced his steps eastward as far as Colorado, where he arrived in 1874. He had very little money at that time and began logging on the river. He afterward went upon a ranch, where he remained for three years, and during that period he carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to start in business independently. He then purchased a farm of eighty acres and began the cultivation of wheat, potatoes and oats. It was not long before the place showed the result of his earnest labors and sound business judgment. After a time he purchased another farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, situated three miles northeast of Greeley, and through the intervening years to his death he carried on his farming interests successfully. He

studied the soil, knew the crops best adapted to climatic conditions here and so intelligently directed his labors that success came to him.

In March, 1871, Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Sutliff and to them were born three children: Brice, who is in Arizona in the employ of a copper company and is engaged in building a smelter; Mabel, who was born in Colorado in 1886 and was a librarian in Wyoming, but at this writing is attending the State Teachers' College of Colorado for her M. A. degree. She is the wife of Ellis Ethridge. Blanche died at the age of three and one-half years, in 1880.

In his political views Mr. Wilkinson was a republican, voting for the men and measures of the party since reaching man's estate. He never sought or desired office, however, for he concentrated his efforts, his thoughts and his attention upon his business affairs. Mr. Wilkinson was a man of genuine worth and deserved much credit for what he had accomplished. He started out in life empty-handed and had to struggle for each penny that he gained. As the architect of his own fortunes he builded wisely and well and his developing powers grew through the exercise of effort. He lived to see remarkable changes in Weld county during the period of his residence here and was familiar with every phase of pioneer life. Moreover, he contributed in marked measure to agricultural progress in this section and was numbered among those who have aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the present progress and prosperity of the county.

25558

W. H. Maltock

Woodford A. Matlock

IT is impossible to determine what would have been the condition in the west had it not been for the oil discoveries, so important has the development of the oil fields become as a source of prosperity and progress beyond the Mississippi. Opportunities in this direction have called forth the efforts and enterprise of many men who have made for themselves notable places in the business world, men of marked energy, of keen foresight and perseverance. With development projects Woodford A. Matlock has long been connected and he is now fiscal agent for the Kinney Oil & Refining Company, with office in Denver. He was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, September 18, 1870. His father, Woodford A. Matlock, was a native of Kentucky, and his grandfather was also born in that state. He too, bore the name of Woodford A. Matlock, so that the subject of this review is of the third generation to be so called. His father was an active business man but is now deceased. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Amanda Cochran, was a native of Kentucky and is now living in California. At the time of the Civil war Woodford A. Matlock, father of the subject of this review, responded to the call of the country to preserve the Union and joined the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he did active duty in defense of the stars and stripes.

Woodford A. Matlock, Jr., came to Greeley, Colorado, with his father in 1872, at which time he was but two years of age. The days of his boyhood and youth were there passed and he acquired a public school education in Greeley. He afterward took up the work of telegraphy as an operator, entering upon that field when but fifteen years of age, and for a quarter of a century he followed railroad interests. Gradually he was advanced in that connection until he became traffic manager of the Cripple Creek Railway. The next change in his business career brought him into close relations with the McNeil-Penrose Company in connection with land development enterprises and afterward he developed the Maxwell land grant in Mexico. He then turned his attention to the oil business and is now fiscal agent for the Kinney Oil & Refining Company. Each change

that he has made in his business connections has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, marking a step forward in his career.

In 1893 Mr. Matlock was united in marriage to Miss Jessica Shadony, of Jennings, Indiana, and they have become the parents of four children. Their eldest son, Paul B., born August 16, 1896, is now a lieutenant in the Twentieth Infantry, United States Army, stationed at the present time at Fort Douglas. Woodford A., bearing the name in the fourth generation, is a student in Princeton University of New Jersey with the class of 1920. Bruce King, fourteen years of age, is a student in the Denver high school. Jessica, a little maiden of nine summers, is also in school.

Mr. Matlock belongs to the Country Club, the Denver Athletic Club, to the Lakewood Country Club and to the Civic Association. He is much interested in shooting, golf and other sports, to which he turns for recreation when leisure permits. He belongs to the Central Christian church and its teachings have guided him in all of life's relations. As a member of the Civic Association he manifests his deep interest in the welfare and progress of Denver and its upbuilding along those lines which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate talents and his life record is indicative of the power that may be developed in the individual through the exercise of effort.

D. J. Sullivan

Samuel John Thomas

SAMUEL JOHN THOMAS, deceased, was the organizer and the president of the Merchants Bank of Denver, one of the strong financial institutions of the metropolis and a city, county, state and United States depository. Through well formulated plans, carefully executed, he brought the establishment to its present position, while he made for himself a creditable name and place as a financier. His birth occurred in Gainesville, Florida, October 10, 1871, his parents being Dr. G. P. and Omerea B. (Fraser) Thomas, both of whom were of southern birth, having been natives of South Carolina. In early life they removed to Florida and the father became a well known and prominent member of the medical profession of that state, where he continued to reside to the time of his death. His wife also passed away in Florida.

Samuel J. Thomas was the youngest in their family of five children. In his early life he attended the public schools of Gainesville, Florida, and afterward entered the State University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree as a member of the class of 1888. After leaving the University he established himself in the mercantile business at Gainesville, where he remained until 1908, and during that period made steady progress not only along commercial lines but also became identified with the banking business as a representative of the Dutton Bank of Gainesville. He became one of its heavy stockholders, served as one of its directors, and took an active interest in shaping its financial policy. At length, however, he disposed of all of his interests in Florida for the purpose of removing to Denver. He came to this city on the advice of his physician, as his health had become impaired. Here he sought rest and recuperation and was engaged in no business for a year. At the end of that time his health and strength had so improved that he again became on active factor in the business world. He organized what is now the Merchants Bank and managed its affairs most successfully to the time of his demise, making it one of the most substantial banking institutions of Denver. From 1912 he had been its president and a member of the board of directors. The other officers are: Dr. F. L. Bartlett and Allison Stocker, who are vice presidents; C. R. Cotton, cashier; and G. F. Hudson, assistant cashier, while on the list of

directors appear the names of E. M. Ammons, who is the president of the Farmers Life Insurance Company; Dr. Bartlett, who is a capitalist; H. J. Bourk, of the Brule & Bourk Commission Company; Carl P. Schwalb of the Denver Terra Cotta Company; Allison Stocker of the firm of Stocker & Fraser, building contractors; and Chris Irving, president of the Chris Irving Company. The bank is capitalized for seventy-five thousand dollars and its deposits amount to five hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. Courtesy and accommodation are made the watchwords of the bank and from its establishment the business has steadily grown. Mr. Thomas was also the president of the S. J. Thomas Realty Company and conducted a considerable business in that direction in connection with banking.

On the 10th of October, 1895, at Greenville, South Carolina, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hamilton Hill, born in Abbeville, that state, May 12, 1875, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. R. E. Hill. They became the parents of one child, Samuel John, who was born in Gainesville, Florida, November 1, 1896, and is now an officer in the United States army. He became a student at the New Mexico Military Institute, at Roswell, New Mexico, and upon coming to Colorado with his parents, served as a member of Troop E, Colorado National Guard. When his country entered the great war, in 1917, he promptly volunteered but was unable to meet the physical requirements of the service. Persisting in his efforts, he entered the Officers' Training School, at Camp Gordon, where he won a commission as second lieutenant and was assigned to active duty.

Mr. Thomas was a member of St. Thomas Episcopal church of Denver, to which his family also belong. He was also a member of Park Hill Lodge, No. 148, A. F. & A. M., and he was likewise identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance was given to no party. He preferred to maintain an independent course, voting according to the dictates of his judgment without regard to party ties. He stood for progress and improvement in community affairs as well as individual life and he gave active aid and cooperation to all movements which he believed would prove of real public worth. Such qualities made him a man of genuine worth in his community, so that when death called him on the 25th of September, 1918, his demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He left to his family that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches, but his possessions were also extensive, his record proving that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

John D. Wilson.

John D. Wilson

HONORED and respected by all, no man occupies a more enviable position in the business and financial circles of Eaton than does John D. Wilson, the president of the First National Bank, whose comprehensive knowledge of the banking business is matched by his honorable purpose and straightforward methods in all that he undertakes. Colorado numbers him among her native sons, for he was born in Greeley on the 3d of December, 1881, his parents being Thomas H. and Mary (Milne) Wilson, who were natives of Scotland and in 1881 came to America, settling at Greeley, Colorado. Mr. Wilson came to the new world as manager for Lord Ogilvie, having charge of his landed interests in this state for two or three years. He afterward removed to Eaton and purchased land before the town was established, becoming owner of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres which he entered from the government. He at once began to develop and improve the property and continued its cultivation for many years. He still makes his home upon that place, but is now living retired from active life, leaving to others the work of tilling the soil and further developing the property. His wife also survives.

John D. Wilson was reared at Eaton and supplemented his public school training by a course in the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colorado, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. He then returned home and began work as bookkeeper in the bank of Thomas, Sullivan & Wilson, his father being part owner in that institution. Mr. Wilson of this review remained in that position for a year, after which the First National Bank was organized in 1902 by W. W. Sullivan, who was its first president, while F. L. Weller became the first cashier. Mr. Wilson continued with the other bank until March, 1905, when the two banks were consolidated and Mr. Wilson entered the First National as vice president. At that time Mr. Sullivan sold his interest in the business and A. C. Adams was made president. In June, 1910, the latter resigned and Mr. Wilson was elected to the presidency. C. J. Stockfleth came to the First National with Mr. Wilson in the capacity of assistant cashier, and

upon the death of Mr. Weller, the cashier, in 1915, Mr. Stockfleth succeeded to the position, which he is now occupying. The bank is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and has surplus and profits amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, while its deposits have reached six hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars. The bank is in a most prosperous condition, its business most thoroughly systematized and ably managed, and the officers are men who inspire confidence in the institution. In addition to his interests at Eaton, Mr. Wilson has farming property in this locality from which he derives a good rental. He is also a stockholder and one of the directors in the Farmers Bank at Severance, Colorado.

In April, 1907, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Marie Rempen, a daughter of Theodore and Charlotte (Gotthardt) Rempen, who were residents of Germany. The father died in 1893, but the mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born four children: Mary, who was born in May, 1909; Thomas, in September, 1911; Norman, in December, 1914; and Robert, in May, 1917.

Fraternally he is connected with the Masons as a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery and is most loyal to the teachings of the craft. He is also identified with the Order of the Eastern Star and with the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a democrat, believing firmly in the principles of the party, but never seeking or desiring office as a reward for party fealty. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church and his life is guided at all times by its teachings. Those who know him—and he has a wide acquaintance—find in him a man who at all times is worthy of confidence, trust and respect. He is a man of high ideals not only in relation to business but in matters of citizenship as well, and his activity in behalf of public interests has been far-reaching and effective.

Wm. D. Barker

William J. Barker

WILLIAM J. BARKER, vice president and general manager of the Denver Gas & Electric Light Company, has risen to his present position by a method which has come to be known all over the world as distinctively "American." This means that ability met with its reward wherever someone was needed for the next higher job. By the exercise of his native powers, whereby these powers have grown and developed, William J. Barker has reached the notable place which he occupies today in connection with one of the leading corporations of his city.

Mr. Barker was born in London, England, December 24, 1855. In 1869 he came to America to fight his way to the top. It was, however, much of a boyish adventure—this coming to America, for first of all he had worked his way to Australia on a sailing vessel—an experience that gave him some notion of what hard toil means in this world. But in this, as with everything else he has since done, he mastered the "sailing" business and there was nothing in connection with a full-rigged craft that he did not know.

On one of these trips and while still a very young man, Mr. Barker made his way to New York and the hustling, bustling spirit of America appealed so strongly to him that he decided it would be worth his while to anchor here for life. He finally landed in Cleveland, Ohio, and worked as an engineer. With a mind trained to look for and apply needed mechanical improvements, he soon attracted the attention of employers. The climax was reached when he came into the employ of E. W. Rollins, a great genius whose success was based largely upon his ability to put the right man into the right place. Mr. Barker was now given every opportunity to develop his talents along mechanical lines. When electric lighting was needed in Denver, it was to W. J. Barker that the Denver company turned for effective installation. He found Denver an ideal spot for the best work along his new lines. He found in the office of the general manager, Frank Frueauff, now president of the Denver Gas & Electric Light Company, one of the most progressive minds in the industrial world. Later there came into office Robert W. Speer, one

of the greatest mayors the country has known. The result of this combination is the "best lighted city in the world." At the time of the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar the illumination was of so unique a character that Mr. Barker and his associates in the work achieved a nationwide fame. In fact the lighting at all of the great national conventions held in Denver has done much to make these gatherings memorable. No city in the country has a "Movie Row" as wonderfully lighted as is Curtis street. In the street lighting of Denver it was Mr. Barker who supervised the work, suggesting many valuable improvements to Mr. Speer and the Art Commission which had general charge of the matter. He has now for some years been the general manager of the company and the wheels run as smoothly in the large Gas & Electric Light building on Champa and Fifteenth streets as the myriad clusters of lights that have made this structure the greatest feat in illumination in America.

A friend, in writing of Mr. Barker's more intimate life, has said: "His hand is open to those in need; he is a booster of the first rank; he believes in Denver and always does his share; he never forgets the friends of his youth; the worthy and deserving never appeal to him in vain; he enjoys companionship; he is a never failing friend; he is a good husband and father; all in all he is a man, and when he has finally been gathered to his fathers there will be real mourning in ranks high and low, and it can be well said of him: 'The world was brighter and better for Bill Barker living in it.' "

Edward R. Smith

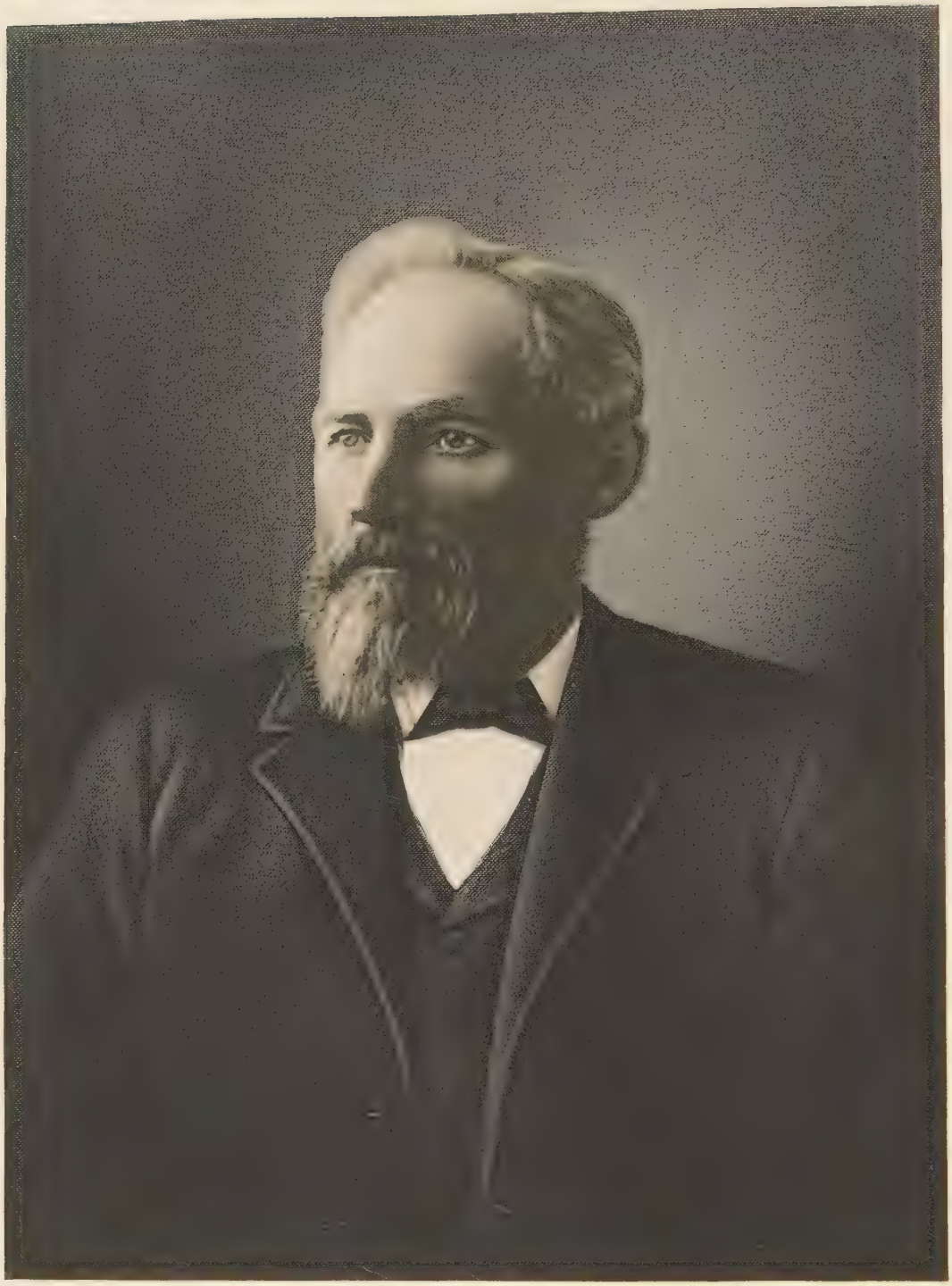
John Robertson Smith

JOHN ROBERTSON SMITH has for thirty-eight years been a representative member of the Colorado bar. He was born in Scotland, the son of Thomas and Anne (Robertson) Smith. The family, consisting of the father, mother and son, and one sister, now Mrs. Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, came to the United States in 1857, and having made their permanent home at Grand Rapids, became identified in many ways with the growth of that city. John R. Smith, after his graduation from school, and following some business experience in contracting for the construction of public works, took up the study of law under Judge John W. Champlin, afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Michigan. He was admitted to the bar at Grand Rapids, but not long after admission, determined to try his fortune in the west, and in 1880 arrived in Colorado, settling at Silver Cliff, in Custer county, then the third town in population in the state, and began his law practice. The mining interests of Custer county having gone down, Mr. Smith removed to Denver in 1889 and has ever since been in the active practice of his profession in this city. He is one of the distinguished list of lawyers in Colorado who, having had their start in a mining camp when they came to Denver, brought with them a clientage which never deserted them and which grew with the years. Mr. Smith has been largely identified with litigation having to do with mining and irrigation interests and is recognized as an authority in those branches of the law. The cases in which he has taken part ever since 1880, have materially helped the courts in laying down the principles on which the mining, irrigation and public land laws of the state finally rest, so that Mr. Smith feels that he has done his full share in laying broadly and well the foundations of our local law.

Mr. Smith was married in 1887 to Ellen E. Foote, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, daughter of Major Obed H. Foote, and their daughter Margaret is the wife of Hartley B. Woods, of Denver, associated with Mr. Smith in practice.

Mr. Smith is a member of both the Denver and the Colorado State

Bar Associations, and of the American Bar Association. In politics he is a republican. He has traveled widely, both on business and for recreation, and his observations of conditions abroad, applicable to the growing industries in Colorado, have in important particulars resulted in substantial benefit to the state. He possesses the sterling characteristics of the Scottish race and in a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit and ability he has won a worthy name and place.



John G. Lilley

Hon. John G. Lilley

HON. JOHN G. LILLEY, deceased, left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of the state, not only by reason of his active and prominent connection with agricultural interests but also as a legislator and as a factor in the development of the state along many other beneficial lines. His life record, therefore, should find a prominent place upon the pages of Colorado's history.

A native of England, John G. Lilley was born at Gillsboro on the 12th of June, 1833, his parents being John and Ann (Buck) Lilley, who were born at North Gillsboro, England. About 1847 they removed from their farm at that place to Birkenhead, Cheshire, where the father engaged in the laundry business until his death in 1886, having for three years survived his wife, who died in 1883. Both were members of the Church of England.

John G. Lilley was a youth of fourteen when the family home was established in Cheshire and for six years he was employed in the Birkenhead market. On reaching the age of twenty he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world, attracted by the business opportunities which he believed he might secure on this side of the Atlantic. He spent a few days in Portland, Maine, and then went to New Brunswick, where he remained for ten days, after which he changed his plans and shipped as a steward on a vessel bound for Ireland. He remained on the Emerald isle for six weeks, while the vessel was anchored in Cork, after which he returned to his home in England and devoted a year to the butchering business. At the end of that time he once more crossed the Atlantic, landing at Boston, Massachusetts, whence he made his way to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the butchering business from 1854 until 1860. In the latter year he came to Colorado and settled in Denver, which was then a little mining town. For two years he devoted his attention to prospecting in the mountains and in 1862 purchased the farm whereon he continued to reside from that date until his demise. His purchase, made in February, 1862, established his ownership to one hundred and sixty acres

of land adjoining the town of Littleton. As the years passed and he prospered he added to his holdings until within the boundaries of his place were comprised three hundred and eighty acres. At a later period, however, not wishing to have the care of so extensive a property, he sold all but one hundred and fifty acres of his land. He not only most progressively developed his farm property and met with substantial success in that undertaking but also became one of the builders of the Rough and Ready grist mill in 1868. This mill soon won the reputation of manufacturing the finest flour in the state, and for years its products were shipped as far east as Boston, commanding the highest prices on the market. Twice during Mr. Lilley's connection with the mill the plant was destroyed by fire but was immediately rebuilt. He also became the senior partner in the firm of Lilley & Coberly, which took extensive contracts for supplying ties for the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. These ties were secured on the Divide and taken to the territory between Littleton and Sheridan. In executing his contracts Mr. Lilley utilized forty wagons, each drawn by seven yoke of oxen, for hauling over the trail. These oxen, together with much other live stock, were stolen and driven off by the Indians, the herder escaping the redskins by hiding in a dug-out. A man of marked business enterprise, Mr. Lilley never faltered in the accomplishment of his purpose and in his vocabulary there was no such word as fail. When one avenue of opportunity seemed closed he recognized the fact that he could carve out other paths whereby he might reach the desired goal and as the years went on he carefully and wisely directed his business efforts with the result that he won most substantial success in that connection.

Mr. Lilley was always a republican and when the currency question became a paramount issue he stood with the silver wing of the party. He was for more than a quarter of a century president of the school board in his district and in 1872 his fellow townsmen sent him as their representative to the state legislature, where he took a most active part in supporting those measures which he believed would be of benefit to the commonwealth. He was particularly earnest in his advocacy of legislation having to do with the cattle industry in the state. In 1879 he became county commissioner of Arapahoe county and served most capably in that position for three years. He was familiar with every phase of pioneer life and experiences and in 1864 became captain of a company that was organized to protect life and property from the raids of the Indians. This company was called into active service in 1868 to suppress the Utes and Cheyennes,

Alice James Lilly

who had been most troublesome. At all times Mr. Lilley took a most active and helpful part in promoting every movement or project for the benefit and welfare of community, commonwealth and country. He was a progressive citizen, highly honored because of his sterling personal worth, and when death called him in April, 1909, his loss was deeply felt by many friends as well as by his immediate family.

It was in 1855 that Mr. Lilley returned to England, where on Christmas day he was married to Miss Louise Ann Hay, after which he brought his bride to his new home. He was at that time residing in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Some time later they came to Colorado, where Mrs. Lilley remained until called to her final rest on the 7th of May, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Lilley became the parents of ten children: William H., a resident of Jefferson, Colorado; Anna, deceased; Maggie, the wife of Frank Soper; Fred; Lucy, who has also passed away; Harry; Marcia L., the wife of Charles Watlington; Josepha, the wife of J. Sherman Brown; Benjamin E.; and John G.

In 1898 Mr. Lilley was again married, his second union being with Miss Alice James a native of Missouri and a daughter of Leroy B. and Sarah (Tilton) James, both of whom were natives of Missouri. The mother died in that state and the father afterward came to Colorado, where he passed away in 1909. They had a family of nine children, three of whom survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Lilley was born a daughter, Alice, who is now the wife of Earl Radcliffe, of Littleton.

Mrs. Lilley is a highly educated woman who was graduated from the high school of Louisiana, Missouri, and taught in that state for several years. She then came to Colorado and was a teacher in Littleton, acting as assistant principal of the high school of that place for a decade prior to her marriage. She afterward took up the dairy business, in which she still continues and she is now conducting a most extensive business, having a herd of one hundred and fifty cows. The product is sold at wholesale in Denver, averaging two hundred gallons per day throughout the year. She has all the latest dairy equipment, such as milking machine and everything found in a first-class dairy establishment. Her ranch comprises one hundred and fifty acres of fine bottom land, all of which is irrigated. There are two large silos upon the place, eighteen by forty feet. She utilizes two big motor trucks to deliver milk in Denver. Another attractive feature of the farm is a fine orchard containing various kinds of fruit. She is extensively engaged in raising corn and alfalfa, and all of the latest improved farm machinery to facilitate the work of plowing, planting and harvesting is found upon her place.

There are also large poultry buildings and she is making a specialty of raising fine chickens. In addition to her ranch property she owns many valuable building lots in the village of Littleton and a fine residence there. She is also a stockholder in the Nevada Irrigation Company, which has one of the best water rights in the state.

Mrs. Lilley's literary talent in her younger years was manifest in the writing of several fine poems, but her extensive business affairs at present leave her little opportunity for activity of that kind. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and she has exercised a widely felt and beneficial influence in the community along lines of moral and cultural development. Her efforts during her labors in the educational field, were not limited to the curriculum of the school room but were broad enough to include the all important feature of character building and moral worth. She was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of a public library in Littleton, having been one of the original committee of three, chosen for that purpose. She also sponsored, and brought about, the organization of a literary society among the pupils of the high school, and was president of the Reading Club, an organization which was the nucleus of the Woman's Club of today. In looking back over the past, with due consideration, and giving credit for the part she has had in community building, it is difficult, if not wholly impossible, to accurately gauge the exact extent of her influence in moulding the minds and shaping the characters of the boys and girls who came under her influence as pupils, and who have become the active men and women of today, many of whom, freely acknowledge to her in person, their gratitude for her interest in their welfare. A lady of splendid traits of heart and mind as well as of marked business ability, she commands the highest respect of all and those who know her are proud to call her friend.

G. W. Hopp M.D.

G. Brinton Hepp, M. D.

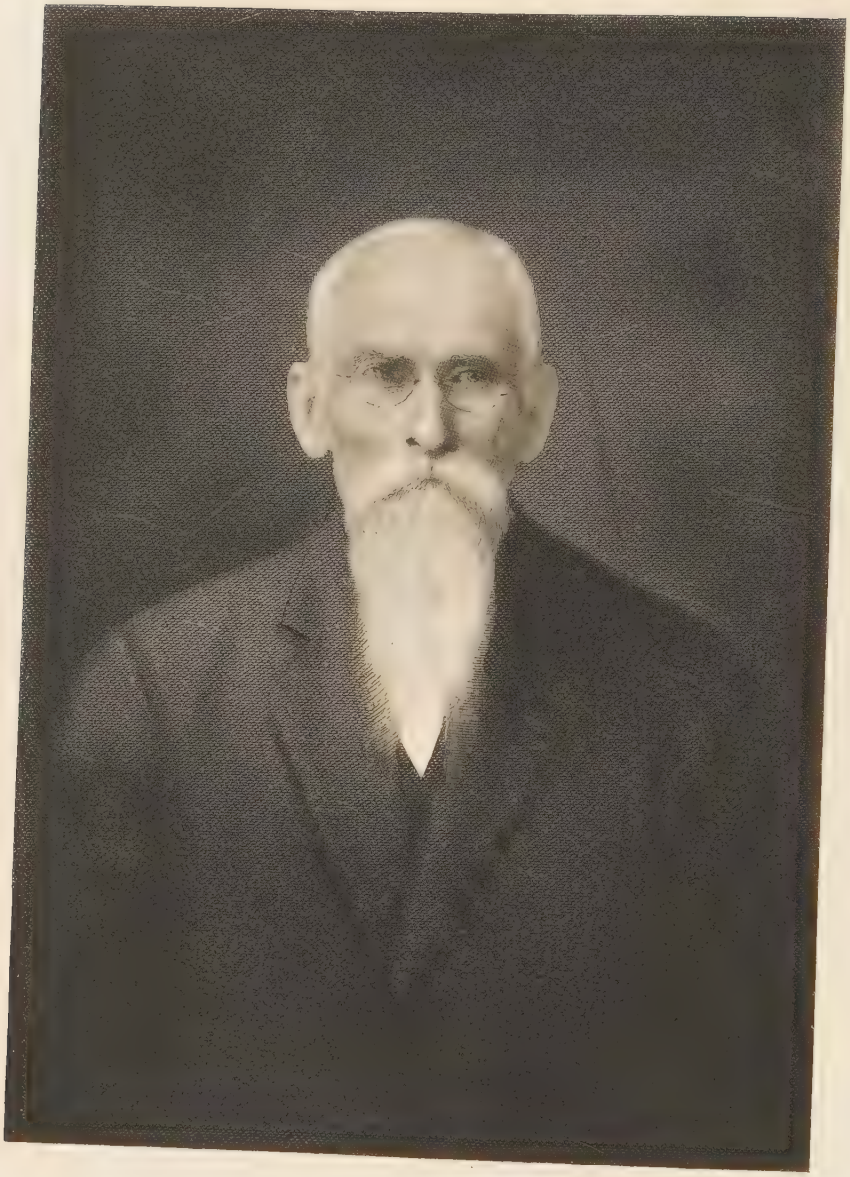
TRAINING in Cornell College, in the Chicago Medical College, experience in St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago and active practice in Buffalo, New York, have qualified Dr. G. Brinton Hepp for the important professional work that he has done as a physician and surgeon since coming to Denver in 1910. He was born in Armor, New York, January 22, 1866, and is a son of Louis Hepp, a native of Sipperfeldt, Germany, whence he came to America in 1850. He settled at Armor, New York, and now resides in Hamburg, that state. He was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits at Armor and was active in support of educational movements and of civic interests. For years he served as a trustee of the Armor school board and did everything in his power to promote the cause of public education. He married Caroline Ackerman, who was of German descent but was born in the Empire state. She also is living. They became the parents of four children, three of whom survive: Edward, who is now an agriculturist living at Hamburg, New York; Perry, a practicing dentist of Denver; and G. Brinton of this review, who was the second in order of birth.

G. Brinton Hepp was reared on his father's farm and early in life acquired a practical knowledge of farm labor. During his college years he passed his vacations on this farm which he really considered his home until the age of twenty-five years. After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools of Armor, Dr. Hepp continued his education in Hamburg Academy, now the Hamburg high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He next entered Cornell University, where he pursued a scientific course, being graduated from the Ithaca institution with the Bachelor of Science degree. He next entered the Chicago Medical College, in which he completed his course in 1891, and after his graduation he took further work in the Post Graduate Hospital, where he acted as interne for a year. He was also connected with St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago in a similar capacity and began the private practice of his profession in Buffalo, New York. He located there in 1893 and continued an active member of the pro-

fession in that city for seventeen years, or until 1910, when he removed to Denver. He has since been in active and continuous practice in Colorado and his recognized ability has won him professional prominence and success. He belongs to the Denver City and County Medical Society, the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Hepp was married in 1902 to Miss Frances French, a native of Rochester, New York, and a daughter of Orra Clark and Anna French. They have become parents of two children: Clark Louis, who was born in Buffalo, New York, December 6, 1902; and Florence Frances, born in Buffalo, December 31, 1904.

While a student at Cornell, Dr. Hepp had two years' military training, which covers his experience in that line. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and he always keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought or desired office. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Liberty Lodge, of which he has served as treasurer, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, which has guided him in all of his life's relations. Dr. Hepp is today one of the respected citizens and valued representatives of professional life in Denver. Thoroughly satisfied with the west, he expects to make this city his home throughout his remaining days and in Denver he has built up a very large practice, which has come to him in recognition of his professional skill and ability. He is most conscientious in the discharge of all of his professional duties, is careful in diagnosis and his analysis of a case is seldom if ever at fault. He is keenly interested in everything that has bearing upon his profession and his broad reading keeps him in touch with the latest research work and scientific development that has to do with the practice of medicine and surgery. He does not hastily discard old and time-tried methods, yet he keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and utilizes every available means that will assist him in the pursuit of professional activity.



A. H. Tuttle.

Nason Hoyt Fuller

WITH the development of Stratton and that section of Kit Carson county Nason Hoyt Fuller was closely identified through his farming operations and through general merchandising. He lived a busy, useful, active, clean and honorable life and left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He was born in Canada, February 6, 1846, and there pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he removed to Piatt county, Illinois. He was quite small when his father died. In early life he began work upon the home farm and with the removal of the family to Illinois he assisted his mother in the farm work. The family numbered six sons and two daughters and Mr. Fuller and his brothers carried on the farm in Piatt county, on which they continued until he had reached the age of twenty-four years. The family then removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and Nason H. Fuller secured employment in a wood shop in that county, assisting in the building of wagons and in other wood work. He was there employed for three years and it was during that period that he met his wife.

On the 22d of February, 1872, Nason H. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Angelina Ingram, who was born in Warren county, Illinois, a daughter of George Gregg and Lydia (Majors) Ingram. The father was a stonemason and also a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller continued their residence in Illinois until September, 1872, when they removed to Iowa, where they resided for eleven years, Mr. Fuller working at various occupations, mostly blacksmithing and farming during that period. He was quite successful and in fact throughout his life made good in almost everything that he undertook, for he was thorough to the minutest detail. He was, moreover, a man of sound judgment and discrimination and his opinions were often sought on points of law.

On the 30th of December, 1875, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller whom they called Ira D. He married Bertha Arnold and they reside in Vona, where he conducts a general store. He and his wife have two children, Hoyt and Susan. In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Fuller became the parents of a second child, Manda Iva, who is now the wife

of J. W. Borders, manager of the elevator at Stratton, in which he is in partnership with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Borders have four children, Floyd, Halburt, Hazel and Marion.

It was in the year 1888 that Mr. and Mrs. Fuller removed with their family to Colorado and homesteaded at Stratton. He there began farming but was not as successful as are the farmers of the present day, for at that period many hardships and privations had to be met—conditions that time and man have obviated. His health became impaired and he later took up his abode in Stratton, where he conducted a general merchandise store for two years. He then sold out and engaged in the cattle business, living on the old homestead. He remained there for thirteen years and made considerable money but found the work too hard for him and decided to again leave the farm. He and his wife then removed to Burlington, where he took up the carpenter's trade, but after two years in Burlington they returned to Stratton at the request of their children. Mr. Fuller then once more embarked in general merchandising, but a year later his store was destroyed by fire. He was entering the store with a lighted lamp when he suffered an attack of his heart and the lamp fell, breaking and starting the fire. His friends went to the rescue, taking him from the burning building. This time Mr. Fuller sold his farm in order to get ready money with which to resume business and since his death his wife and her daughter and son-in-law have conducted the store. Mr. Fuller remained in active business, however, up to the time of his demise, which occurred on the 27th of December, 1917.

Mr. Fuller was a man well versed in mathematics and in law and at all times displayed sound business judgment in the conduct of his affairs. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a faithful member of the Congregational church. He served for two years as county commissioner of Kit Carson county and was recognized as a valued and progressive citizen. He ever refrained from the use of bad language, never used tobacco or liquor in any form and led a free, honorable, upright life, marked by devotion to the welfare of his wife and family and by marked fidelity to his friends. He thus left to his loved ones an honored name as well as a substantial competence, resulting from his years of business activity.

Sam S. Landon

Samuel Stevens Landon

SAMUEL STEVENS LANDON, who at the time of his death was president of the Landon Abstract Company of Denver, became a resident of this city on the 1st of June, 1870, and was identified with its interests and upbuilding to the time of his demise. He was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, September 7, 1842, a son of Alfred Landon, an attorney at law. In tracing his ancestry we have record of Mrs. Edna (Jackson) Landon, who was born in 1769 and passed away in Cameron, New York, in 1840. Her husband left home one day with his rifle, stating that he was going to war, presumably to fight Indians, and never returned. There was one son born to them, Joshua, who became the grandfather of Samuel S. Landon of this review. Joshua Landon was married twice and by the first marriage had two children, Edna and Alfred, while a son and a daughter, John and Jane M., were born of the second marriage. Joshua Landon passed away about 1845 and was laid to rest in Barrington, a short distance from Penn Yan, New York.

His son, Alfred Landon, was born in New Jersey on the 23d of August, 1818, and his life record covered the intervening years to October 4, 1879. He wedded Rebecca Hunt Van Gorder, who was born October 18, 1819, and passed away December 2, 1899, in Chicago. Their marriage was celebrated September 25, 1841, in Penn Yan, New York, and they became the parents of the following named: Samuel S.; Catherine E.; Helen A.; John M.; Frank A.; a daughter who died in infancy; Anna, who also died in babyhood; Willard G.; and Edward C. The only survivor of the family is Willard G., now living in Kenton, Ohio. It was in the year 1852 that Alfred Landon removed with his family from Penn Yan, New York, to Tiffin, Ohio, where he was one of the leading attorneys of the city, filling the office of prosecuting attorney for two terms and mayor of Tiffin for twelve years, thus leaving the impress of his individuality upon public thought and action in that locality. He was widely known and highly respected and enjoyed in large measure the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

Samuel S. Landon was but ten years of age when the family re-

moved to Tiffin, Ohio. At President Lincoln's second call for troops he enlisted as a member of Company D, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service. On the 25th of August, 1863, he started across the plains to Colorado, dressed in overalls and driving a team of white oxen. He thus journeyed to Central City, Colorado, after which he was employed in the mines and later worked in a stamp mill. He subsequently entered the printing office of the Central City Register, and working his way upward in that connection, became manager of the paper after a few years. In 1868 he went to work in the abstract office of Sayre & Parmelee and in 1869 removed to Georgetown, where he was employed by the same firm in an abstract office. On the 1st of June, 1870, he came to Denver and entered the employ of Daniel Witter, who was engaged in the abstract business and from whom he afterward purchased the set of abstract books. He then organized the firm of Anthony, Landon & Curry, which later became the Arapahoe County Abstract Company and finally the Landon Abstract Company, Mr. Landon remaining the president to the time of his death.

Mr. Landon was married twice. At Buffalo, New York, on the 27th of September, 1877, he wedded Anna B. Scott, who was there born on the 18th of February, 1855, and passed away in Denver, August 23, 1899. They became the parents of a son, Alfred Scott, who was born September 12, 1879, and died May 18, 1891. It was on the 21st of April, 1906, at Wheaton, Illinois, that Mr. Landon wedded Winifred A. Donaldson, a daughter of John S. and Anna V. (Verner) Donaldson, of Toronto, Canada, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Landon became the parents of a daughter, Winifred Alicia, who was born April 28, 1910, and lives with her mother. Liberal educational opportunities are being accorded her in the best private schools of Denver.

Mr. Landon gave his political allegiance to the republican party but was never an aspirant for office. He was much interested in fishing and turned to it for recreation. During the early years of his residence in the west he pursued many occupations and lived in various places in what was then a frontier region but he never allowed the conditions of the mining camps to influence his high character and honorable purpose in any way. He was a versatile man who did many and diverse things not always for a livelihood but chiefly to gain experience and by reason of his love for excitement, romance and change. He had many friends who were as loyal to him, as he was to them. When he passed away at his Denver home on the 22d of January, 1918, the Denver Real Estate Exchange wrote of him as

follows: "Death has deprived us of Samuel S. Landon. Of full, ripe age, he has left to us an example of a wholesome, clean life, well spent, successful, honorable. He was a charter member of the Denver Real Estate Exchange and stood stanchly by its interests throughout his life. At the time of his death he enjoyed the distinction of being the sole member left of those who first formed the membership of the Exchange. Coming to Colorado in his boyhood days, he fought the energetic struggle of business life without a waver, without a weakening, until he conquered the proud position of the foremost rank in his chosen avocation. His deep, quick insight in affairs gave to his sententious remarks a clear, incisive effect that remained long in the memory of his listeners. Instantaneous judgment, sharp, clean decision, marked him as a man of rare perception and his words were listened to as those of a master of the art. In his strong, vigorous days no public movement was complete without him, no advance in general welfare or utility was made without finding him in the front rank of the progress. In later years his ripe judgment and instant decisive stand was called constantly to the aid of every public deliberation and to his honor we can say that he was ever found on the side of justice, right and mercy.

"To these immediate ones stricken with grief and sorrow we extend our condolences and tender our most sincere sympathies.

"The Denver Real Estate Exchange,

(Signed) "John McNamara, Chairman."

Chas. H. Reynolds

Charles H. Reynolds

CHARLES H. REYNOLDS, vice president of the board of water commissioners, is one of Denver's leading citizens, who has taken an important part in the public life of the city, having promoted a number of interesting and far-reaching measures for a greater and more beautiful Denver. He has served in numerous public positions and semi-public offices, and in these connections has wrought much good for his fellow citizens. He was born in Kendall county, Illinois, August 28, 1848, his parents being Augustus Spencer and Sarah (Beach) Reynolds, both of whom were natives of Saratoga county, New York, whence they removed to Illinois in the early days in the history of that state—in 1844. The father there remained until 1849, when the seemingly fabulous reports of gold discoveries in California induced him to join the gold seekers and by way of the overland route he traveled to California. He spent a short time in the gold fields of that state but then returned to Illinois and entered the postal service in Chicago, remaining in that connection for thirty-five years. In 1895 he came to Denver, where he passed away fourteen years later, at the age of ninety-one years. His wife preceded him to the beyond, passing away in Denver, at the age of eighty-two, in 1902.

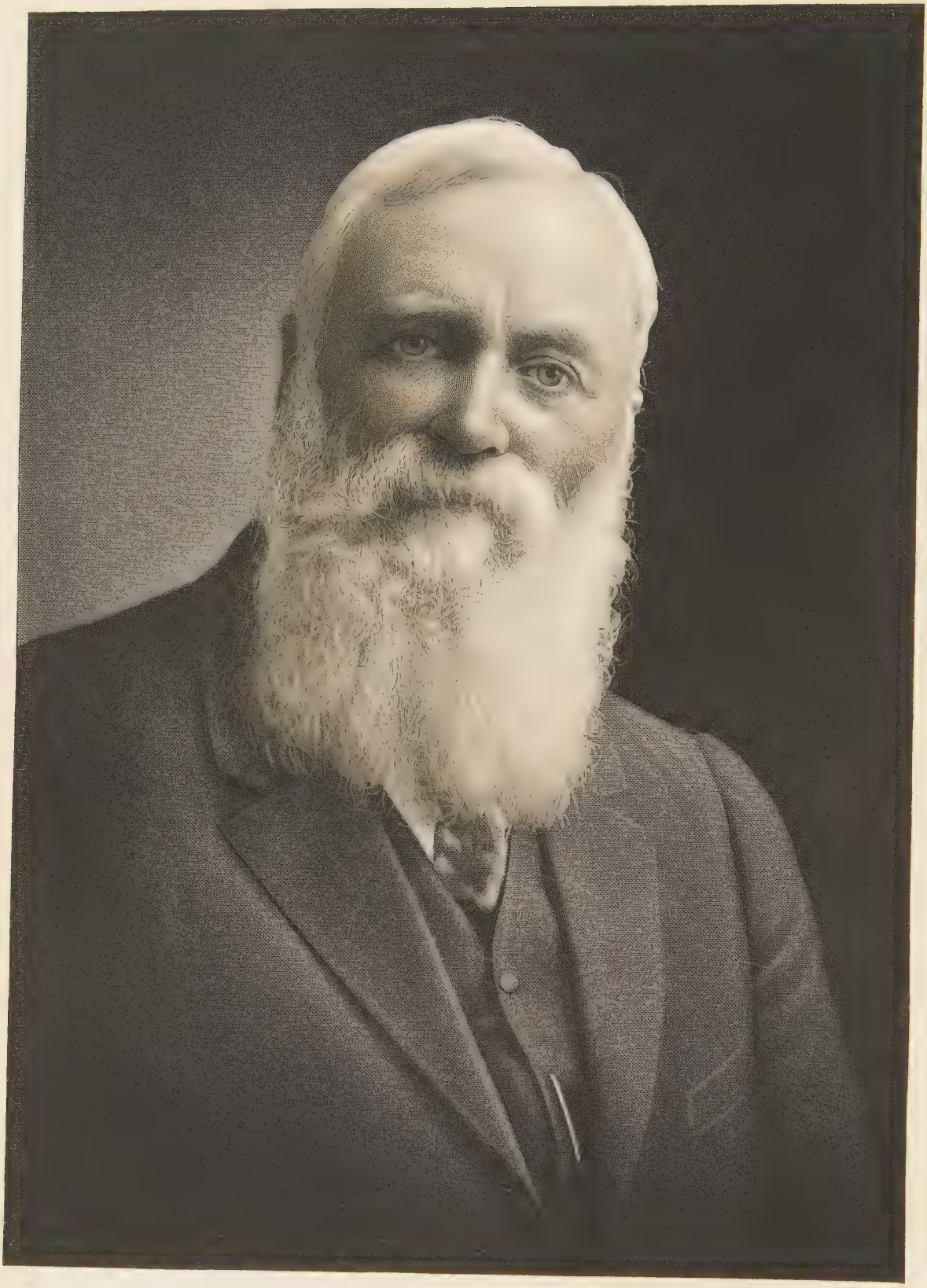
Charles H. Reynolds was the only child born to this union. He attended school in Chicago for a number of years and after putting aside his textbooks was connected with business interests in that city until coming to Denver in 1873. Here he entered the internal revenue service under Dr. Morrison and continued in the government employ for about two years. Desirous of having a business of his own, he then opened a hardware store which he successfully conducted from 1876 until 1880, in which latter year he organized the Austin-Reynolds Passenger and Baggage Express, remaining at the head of this business from 1881 until 1889 and deriving considerable profit from this enterprise. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, his qualifications well fitting him for this important position. That Denver has become one of the most popular convention cities and a haven for tourists is largely due to the untiring efforts of

Mr. Reynolds. He continued as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for two years, or until 1891, and his service earned for him the entire approval of all of its members and the commendation of the general public. All recognized his peculiar fitness for his work in this connection and spoke highly of his energy in pursuing a given object. The results of his labors as secretary are still seen and his work is yet bearing fruit. In 1891 Mr. Reynolds retired from the Chamber of Commerce and organized the Western Steam Laundry Company, which is now one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the city and of which he has since been president.

In November, 1871, Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Alice Goss, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a daughter of Joshua and Cynthia Goss. Mrs. Reynolds passed away in 1915. On January 1, 1918, he contracted a second union with Miss Anabel Holland, of San Diego, California, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds occupy an enviable position in the social circles of Denver, extending a truly warm-hearted hospitality in their home at 1600 Pennsylvania street. Their friends in Denver are legion and all of them are equally enthusiastic in praise of their high qualities of heart and mind. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds maintain a summer home at Buffalo, Colorado, where they spend most of their time during the hot season. Outside of the office of secretary of the old Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reynolds has held many public and semi-public offices and in all of these has contributed towards the development and beautification of his city. He served as director and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and during his term signed all of the bond issues of the organization. For two years he served as president of the Mountain and Plain Festival Association and was also connected with the Convention League, at different times filling the offices of president, treasurer and director. This league he assisted in organizing after having resigned from his position as director and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce. He was also a member of the depot commission and was a director during its existence. The work of this commission was of tremendous value and had a far-reaching influence. It brought into harmonious cooperation a combination of interests, that for years had defied all similar efforts and made impossible, the superior depot facilities now enjoyed by the city. He served as a member of the Denver park board and it is largely due to his efforts that Denver today has such beautiful parks, which give it a nation-wide reputation. At present he serves as vice president of the board of water commissioners, having been elected to this position in August, 1918. This board was only recently organized and has taken over

the Denver Union Water Company, whose stockholders received bonds in lieu of their stock certificates. As member of this newly created and very important board Mr. Reynolds is doing very valuable work in the interests of his fellow citizens. His business and public interests being very important, Mr. Reynolds has found little time for club work, his only connection in this regard being with the Denver Athletic Club, of which he is a life member. In the Masonic order he belongs to Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., and also is a Knight Templar of Denver Commandery, No. 25, and a Shriner. His political affiliations are with the republican party, with non-partisan leanings.

Mr. Reynolds has achieved a success in business life which is truly remarkable, considering that he began with nothing. He has earned the proud American title of self-made man. Moreover, he has not considered his own benefit alone in pursuing his life work but has ever been cognizant of his duties as a citizen and has cooperated in many ways to promote the welfare of his fellows. He has many friends in Denver, which has now been his home for forty-five years, so that he is numbered among the honored pioneers of the city. Those who know him longest speak of him in the highest terms of praise, for they know best his admirable qualities.



Duncan Matheson

Duncan Matheson

DUNCAN MATHESON was not alone the founder of the thriving town of Matheson, Colorado, but ranked for over forty years as one of the leading sheep men of the state. It was due largely to his initiative that Elbert county became one of the most prominent sheep feeding sections of the west. He saw and utilized possibilities in this direction and the results achieved were most gratifying.

Duncan Matheson was born in Gairloch, Ross-shire, Scotland, in November, 1849, and came to America in 1871, settling first in Chicago, where he remained for three years. When he left that city he made his way direct to Colorado, where he arrived in May, 1874, and his experience in sheep raising was at once put to practical use on the bottom lands of Elbert county. He entered the employ of Colonel Holt, of the Holt Live Stock Company, and later he formed a partnership with John Cameron, an association that was maintained for a few years. Seven years after Mr. Matheson arrived in America, his brother Hector, now located at Hugo, Colorado, joined him and they formed a partnership in the sheep industry. In 1876 Duncan Matheson located a homestead that included the site of the present town of Matheson in the southern part of Elbert county. With hard work and knowledge of the business he developed his flocks, which grew in number, and added to his land until the Matheson sheep range was one of the largest in the county. After being joined by his brother, Hector Matheson, they operated their joint holdings together until 1886. Duncan Matheson then became sole owner of what had been their united interests, while Hector Matheson purchased a large ranch in Lincoln county in 1896, which he is still operating.

Duncan Matheson was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Morgan, a Scotch lassie who had removed to Kansas with her parents in 1881. Six children were born of this marriage, of whom Donald and Robert were drowned in the Big Sandy in 1899. The others are: John; William; Norman, who is now in France, with the American

troops; and Mrs. Henry Beuck, the young wife of one of the largest ranch owners of Elbert county.

Duncan Matheson passed away May 20, 1915, at St. Francis Hospital in Colorado Springs. He was laid to rest by his fellow members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in the cemetery at Colorado Springs. His worth was indeed widely acknowledged. He possessed the sterling traits which have ever characterized the Scotch people—industry, integrity and perseverance—and he left the impress of his individuality and ability for good upon the history of the section in which he lived and labored.

Storrs H. Hall

Storrs H. Hall

STORRS H. HALL is a partner in the firm of Hall Brothers, proprietors of the Western Holstein Farm and also of the Cooperative Milk Company of Denver. In this connection he has become known as one of the leading breeders of thoroughbred Holsteins in Colorado and the west. The story of his life is the story of earnest endeavor and continuous progression to the goal of success. He was born in Cleburne, Texas, September 14, 1878, a son of William S. and Mary (Wheeler) Hall, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts and in early life went to Wisconsin, crossing the country with ox team. In 1874 they removed to Texas, where the father devoted ten years to the cattle business, and in 1884 he became a resident of Denver, Colorado, where he established a livery stable, which he conducted for two years. He next concentrated his energies upon farming in Arapahoe and Jefferson counties and at the present time he is engaged in mining in Clear Creek county, Colorado. He has reached the age of seventy-two years, while his wife is living at the age of sixty-eight. They had a family of six children, of whom four are living, Carlos, Storrs H., Mrs. Kittie McIntosh and Ira.

In early life Storrs H. Hall attended the country schools and afterward had the advantage of training in the city schools of Denver. He subsequently turned his attention to dairying, in which he engaged for a short time, and later he worked for wages for two years. In 1898 he became interested in the Holstein dairying business in connection with his brother and they established what is known as the Western Holstein Farm of about sixteen hundred acres in Jefferson county. Upon it they now have one hundred head of thoroughbred Holstein cattle and milk cows. At the head of the herd is one of the best known thoroughbred Holsteins in the country, Western Ascalon Colantha Boy, registered as No. 116,247. On the 1st of May, 1918, the Hall Brothers had a large sale, in which they disposed of all of the animals of their great milking and milk and butter bred Holstein cows and heifers which had no registration papers. There were about one hundred and thirty of them, in ages from one to

ten years, constituting one of the best lots of milking and milk and butter bred animals ever offered for sale, representing over thirty years of intelligent breeding, and selection of the kind that makes good. The Western Holstein Farm is situated on the Morrison road, five and a half miles southwest of Denver. The Hall Brothers are now owners of a herd of thoroughbred Holsteins, including Sir Colantha Lass, No. 45,670, a well known show bull that has won many ribbons, and champion of the state. They have done much to improve the grade of stock raised in Colorado and to stimulate an interest in high bred cattle. They were also the organizers of the Producers Dairy in Denver in January, 1918, with Storrs H. Hall as secretary and treasurer. The president is M. E. Penrose, while C. W. Hall is vice president of the company. With twenty delivery wagons they cover the city in the distribution of their dairy products and they have thirty-five employes. Storrs H. Hall is also a director and treasurer of the Western Holstein Dairy Company.

On the 23d of April, 1903, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Nellie B. Ashton, of Denver, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Ashton, of a well known Denver family. They have two children: Clyde S., who was born in Denver in 1904 and is now attending high school; and Irene, born in Denver in 1906.

In politics Mr. Hall maintains an independent course, nor has he ever sought office. For six years he was a member of the school board of Jefferson county and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He is an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 61, A. F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Civic and Commercial Association of Denver. Of a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has steadily worked his way upward, actuated by a laudable ambition that has resulted in the attainment of notable success. He has taken no steps backward. His career has been marked by steady progress and he is today one of the best known breeders and raisers of Holstein cattle in the state.

J. J. Crittenden

Joseph James Crippen

JOSEPH JAMES CRIPPEN, deceased, was one of the most prominent real estate men of the west, his operations covering a wide territory, although he made his home in Denver. He was born January 24, 1848, in the city of Roxbury, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, which city was annexed to Boston in 1868. He was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Stockwell) Crippen. The family comes of French ancestry and was established in Canterbury, England, at the time of the Huguenot persecution in France in 1572. The Crippens were Huguenots and went to Canterbury, as Queen Elizabeth gave them permission to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral, where to this day Protestant services are held in the French language. Many of the family are buried in the crypt of the cathedral or in the churchyard of St. Martin, Canterbury, which is the oldest church in England, still intact. Henry Crippen, the father, was born in Canterbury, December 3, 1807, and on the 1st of August, 1829, was married at Cheriton, England, to Elizabeth Stockwell who was born at Sandgate, in that country, on the 1st of November, 1808, and was one of twenty children, thirteen of whom lived to be over eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crippen came to America in 1842 and settled in New Hampshire, thence removing to Chelsea and afterward to Roxbury, Massachusetts, after about two years. They both passed away in North Grafton, Massachusetts, where they had made their home since 1850.

Joseph James Crippen was but two years of age when his parents went to North Grafton, where he attended the public schools, while later he continued his education in Colby Academy of New London, New Hampshire, and in the commercial college at Concord, New Hampshire. He made his initial step in the business world as assistant in the state treasurer's office at Concord and when twenty-three years of age became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of that city. In 1873 he removed to Kansas and accepted the cashiership of Simpson's Bank at Lawrence, of which he afterward became vice president. In 1879 he removed to Salina, Kansas, where he entered

into the real estate business with C. W. Banks under the firm name of Crippen & Banks. In 1880 he founded Crippen, Lawrence & Company, a real estate firm, with main offices in Concord, New Hampshire, and western offices in Salina, Kansas. Later the main office was transferred to Denver, Colorado, where Mr. Crippen purchased a home at No. 1135 Logan street and there lived for twenty-eight years, or to the time of his death in 1917. The other two offices were retained after the establishment of the head office at Denver and a branch was subsequently opened in North Yakima, Washington. This firm loaned over twenty million dollars in the twenty-three years of its existence. In the early days in Kansas, Mr. Crippen was known as one of the most successful financiers of the west and the firm of Crippen, Lawrence & Company was one of the three largest then existing in the field of real estate. In 1894 the new firm, known as the Crippen-Lawrence Investment Company, was organized, with offices in Denver, Concord and Salina, and extensive real estate, mining and irrigation interests were held by them. Mr. Crippen became recognized as an authority upon everything having to do with real estate activities in the west and the intelligent direction of his affairs brought him a notable measure of success.

On the 15th of October, 1872, in Bradford, New Hampshire, Mr. Crippen was married to Miss Helen Frances Durell, a daughter of David and Polly Patch (Colby) Durell. The Durells were of Norman French descent, coming to New Hampshire from England, where they possessed an old manor house in Norfolk county dating from the fourteenth century. They were agriculturists and were noted throughout New England for their fine farms and pure bred horses. To Mr. and Mrs. Crippen were born three children who died in infancy: Durrell, Elizabeth Lorraine and Harold Stockwell. The surviving children are: Henry Durrell of Denver, who was married in 1898 to Mary Virginia Huston, a daughter of General Huston, United States treasurer under President Harrison; Joseph Stockwell of Denver, who in 1903 married Lorena A. Payne, a daughter of J. H. Payne, of Littleton, Colorado; and Helen Elizabeth.

In his political views Mr. Crippen was a republican and in 1898 he became a member of the Denver Club, while in 1903 he joined the Denver Country Club. For twenty-eight years he was a devoted member of St. Mark's church at Denver. He was of a conservative character, kindly, generous, always helping anyone who appealed to him. He was especially fond of children, animals and flowers, and at one time owned one of the finest thoroughbreds from Kentucky to be found in Colorado. For several years his summers were spent on

the Yerby ranch near Morrison, one of the many large ranches in which he was interested in Colorado. Although born and bred in New England, he loved the freedom and largeness of the west and believed in its great future. He was always ready to assist in any project which would bring Colorado's resources before the world. In the spring of 1917 his health failed and he went to Excelsior Springs, there receiving much benefit, but on his return to the high altitude he became worse. He then went east, hoping that the sea air would restore his usual good health, but his nervous system was shattered and he rapidly failed, passing away October 8, 1917, a few days after his return to Denver. His remains were sent back to New Hampshire, where he reposes in the family lot in Pleasant View cemetery in Bradford, a hallowed spot on the bank of a rippling brook surrounded by noble trees, the whole forming a picture whose beauty is unsurpassed in all New England.

Jonas Washburn

Jonas Washburn

JONAS WASHBURN is now living retired in Aurora, Adams county, but his has been a most active, busy and useful life. He has at different periods been prominently identified with merchandising, railroading, mining contracting, farming, stock raising and dairying, and the methods he has employed in the attainment of his success well entitle him to the respect which is uniformly accorded him. He was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1845, a son of Nicholas and Mariah (Smith) Washburn, who were natives of the state of New York. The father removed to Pennsylvania in 1815, and there engaged in the lumber business and also in merchandising. Both he and his wife were for many years residents of Pennsylvania, continuing in that state until called to their final rest. Four sons were born to them, of whom three are living.

Jonas Washburn spent his youthful days in the state of his nativity and is indebted to its public school system for the educational advantages he received. At length he determined to try his fortune in the west and in February, 1879, arrived in Colorado. He first located in Golden, where he sought and obtained employment with the old wholesale grocery house of Chatman & Company, as salesman, both in the store and on the outside as traveling representative, in which latter capacity, he traveled on horseback to the surrounding mining camps, including Blackhawk, Idaho Springs and Central City. In December of 1879, he came to Denver and there entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in the freight department. Later, he joined the operating forces of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and was placed in charge of the supply department. The road being then under construction, his work was of a most important and exacting character, and a part of the duties performed by him was the forwarding to the front, of six thousand five hundred men, whose labors went towards the building of this important artery of commerce.

In December, 1880, he became associated with Brick Pomeroy in

the mining business, and pursued this line of activity in Central City, Idaho Springs, and other points throughout the state.

In March, 1887, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, eleven miles from Denver, and under his careful management, it ultimately became one of the best improved places in the state. He was largely instrumental in obtaining the establishment of a railroad station, and shipping point there, by contributing liberally towards the expense of installing the tracks for switching, and other facilities. The station was first named "Washburn," but is now known as Hazeltine. During his residence upon this ranch, he engaged in the dairy business, specializing in high grade Jersey stock, and he has been instrumental, in no small degree, in improving the standard of stock in general, and Jerseys in particular, throughout Colorado and the west. Disposing of this property, which had in the meantime been brought to a high state of improvement, he purchased another, and established a dairy, at Montclair, and conducted the same successfully during the following years.

In 1900, he removed to Aurora, locating upon the property where he now resides. He organized the Washburn Jersey Dairy Company, which soon acquired distinction as one of the leading dairy companies of Denver and its environs. The company continued in business until 1916, during which time, Mr. Washburn was its president and general manager. In addition to the dairying feature, the company engaged extensively in the stock business, raising highly bred Jersey cattle as well as large numbers of beef stock. The company also became noted for the finely bred horses raised on its ranch, as well as for general agricultural and irrigation work, which it conducted extensively. The various lines of enterprise, largely reflected the initiative and far-sightedness of Mr. Washburn, who was responsible for their introduction and development. His intelligently directed efforts and unfaltering enterprise brought to him a measure of success that now enables him to live retired, enjoying rest and comfort as the fruit of his former toil.

In 1868 Mr. Washburn was married to Miss Harriett Frink, a native of New York city and daughter of Orin and Edith (Smith) Frink. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn occupy an attractive home in the town and still own eighty acres of fine farm land. They are consistent members of the Presbyterian church and their religious faith has guided them in all of the relations of life. While they have had no children born to them, they have reared and educated four boys, each of whom is now married, and all have homes of their own. Fra-

ternally Mr. Washburn is connected with the Masons, having become a member of the craft, in his home town of Scranton. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have called him to public office. He has served on the city board and for three terms was mayor of Aurora, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration in which he brought about needed reforms and improvements. He has always stood for public progress in civic affairs and has supported many measures for the welfare and benefit of community and country.

Harry E. Mulnix

HARRY E. MULNIX, state treasurer of Colorado and one of the best known men in the state, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1856, a son of the late Alexander Mulnix, who was likewise a native of the Keystone state, where his ancestors had lived for several generations. Mingled strains of Scotch and Irish blood flow in his veins and through succeeding generations there has been manifest in the family a force of character that has made its representatives substantial and valued citizens of the various communities in which they have lived. The founder of the American branch of the Mulnix family arrived in the new world shortly after the Revolutionary war. Alexander Mulnix was a successful farmer, who spent his entire life in Pennsylvania. He wedded Mary Margaret Sampson, a native of the Keystone state and a representative of one of the old Pennsylvania families of Scotch-Irish descent. His wife died in Pennsylvania, in 1902, at the age of eighty years. Her family numbered eight children, six sons and two daughters.

The youngest of the household was Harry E. Mulnix, who is indebted to the public schools of Pittsburgh for his early education, which was supplemented by study in the Iron City College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875. He started out to provide for his own support when a youth of eighteen. His second employment was that of a clerk in mercantile lines and his first position was that of a bookkeeper with the firm of Harshaw & Templeton. His initial experience was therefore of a broadening character that qualified him for further advancement. In 1878 he came to Colorado, arriving in Pueblo on the 17th of May. In the fall of that year he removed to Trinidad and there he engaged in general merchandising. While a resident of that city he served for four years as a member of the city council and was acting mayor of the city when but twenty-three years old. In 1887 he entered the railroad contracting business, which he followed until 1893. In 1892 he was the candidate for state treasurer but went down to defeat in the democratic landslide of that year, although leading his ticket in a manner that indicated

great strength throughout the state. In 1894 he was elected state treasurer on the republican ticket and served for one term of two years, after which, in 1896, he was nominated for the position of secretary of state but declined the proffered honor. In 1898 he was again nominated for the position of state treasurer but refused to become a candidate. His party thus acknowledged his powers of leadership as well as his efficiency and ability in office. From 1898 until 1914 he followed his profession as a certified public accountant. In the latter year he was nominated for the office of state auditor, to which he was elected. His incumbency in 1915 and 1916 was one noted for a degree of efficiency that has seldom been attained and never surpassed in the management of a state office in Colorado. It involved the handling of over forty millions of dollars of state funds, without having to account for a single penny. In 1916 he was the unanimous choice of the republican assembly for the office of state treasurer, thus obviating the necessity of a primary campaign, and in the election that followed, while he was defeated, he ran seventy-five thousand six hundred votes ahead of his ticket. The democrats carried the state by seventy-six thousand five hundred and eight. This was one of the most remarkable instances of personal political strength ever shown in the political history of the state. Resuming his practice of accountancy together with the management of other private interests, Mr. Mulnix continued until assuming the duties of state treasurer in January, 1919, to which he was elected in the fall of 1918. Mr. Mulnix owes much of his great popularity in the state to the unquestioning faith the people have in his unswerving integrity. When out of office he has been for nearly two decades the official auditing authority for most of the counties of the state. He has uncovered no little in the way of wilful wrongdoing and in the way of accounting errors due to mistaken methods. In all cases he acted with such tact that publicity was avoided, wrongs were quietly made good and penalties were imposed, but never with the blare of trumpets. In most of the courts of the state his methods of bookkeeping have been adopted. It is this element of personal contact with county officials that has endeared him to leading citizens of both parties throughout the state and gave them, too, an insight into the absolute trustworthiness of the man.

Mr. Mulnix has always been a stalwart republican since becoming a voter. He perhaps has a more extensive acquaintance throughout Colorado than any other man in the state. His democratic manner, his innate courtesy and politeness have always been prominent characteristics, which are probably surpassed only by his admirable

family life and ideal devotion to the rearing and training of his children. His hosts of friends know and address him as "Harry" without the least thought of indignity or affront. His kind-heartedness and generosity are seldom appealed to in vain by worthy causes. A deserving appeal invariably meets with response and has never been turned away without help of some kind.

Mr. Mulnix has been married twice. In Trinidad, Colorado, he wedded Miss Sophia A. Lewelling, who was the first American white child born in southern Colorado, a daughter of Jefferson W. and Anne Lewelling. Jefferson W. Lewelling was a pioneer of this state, coming to Colorado in 1860. He was also a Civil war veteran, enlisting from Colorado for service in that struggle. Both he and his wife are yet living and are residents of Dodge county, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Mulnix were born five children, three of whom survive. Sophia Jane is the wife of Colonel E. J. Boughton, who is a colonel on General Pershing's staff and prior to his participation in the war was an attorney of Denver. To him and his wife have been born three children, Elizabeth J., Edward J. and Evelyn J., all born in Colorado, as was Mrs. Boughton. Harry B. Mulnix, the eldest son of Harry E. Mulnix, married Edna Olcott and died in Denver, October 13, 1917, at the age of thirty-five years, leaving a son, Harry Olcott, who is nine years of age. Llewellyn Grant, the next member of the family, is a resident of Denver and is office manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. He married Lucy Fortune and they have a daughter, Barbara. Robert C., the next of the family, married Novella Stull, of New York, and is engaged in the automobile business in Denver. He and his wife have a daughter, Charlotte Louise. Anna May, the next member of the family, became the wife of William J. O'Brien and died, leaving a son, James Llewellyn. Mrs. Mulnix passed away October 23, 1889, at the age of twenty-six years. On the 4th of September, 1907, Mr. Mulnix was again married, his second union being with Miss Grace Alice Strayer, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Calvin and Alice Strayer, the former now deceased, while the latter resides with Mr. and Mrs. Mulnix.

Mr. Mulnix is a member of the Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants and is a member of the American Institute of Accounts. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and is interested in all that has to do with the welfare, progress and upbuilding of the city and the extension of its trade relations. He has ever figured prominently in public

connections, nature seeming to have qualified him for leadership. The integrity of his motives is never questioned and his progressiveness has led him to take a forward step in such a way that he has drawn with him a large following. He is public-spirited in the true sense of giving his time, efforts and ability for the welfare of community and commonwealth, even at the sacrifice of his personal interests. Stanch as he is in his republicanism, he places the general good before partisanship and is unfaltering in his support of measures which he believes will benefit city and state, while over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

August Busch

August H. Beuck

AUGUST H. BEUCK, owner of one of Colorado's largest ranches, was born in Kiel, Holstein, May 24, 1854, a son of Henry Beuck, a farmer of that section, which at that time belonged to Denmark. He spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native country and then came to America, settling in Davenport, Iowa. He there remained for about two years and in 1870 came to Colorado and soon became interested in the fine opportunities for cattle raising in Elbert county, making his start in the business in 1874. By 1876 he had purchased a preemption and proved up on one hundred and sixty acres of land on the East Bijou in Elbert county. He began raising shorthorns and Durham cattle and by 1885 had nearly a thousand head of fine stock of those breeds. August H. Beuck was one of the first cattle owners in the west to experiment with Pasteur's vaccine for the extermination of blackleg. He has always followed the most progressive methods in the care of his stock and the development of his herds, and his opinions are largely accepted as authority upon stock raising in his section of the state.

In Central City, Colorado, Mr. Beuck was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Miller and they have become the parents of two sons, Frederick and Henry Beuck, who now own and operate the two big ranches in the vicinity of the town of Buick, a station on the Union Pacific, which was named in honor of the subject of this review. By mistake the department called it Buick, but steps are now being taken to restore the name to the intended form of Beuck.

The sons are reputed to be among the most progressive, alert and energetic young farmers of Elbert county. There is nothing of a modern nature found in the equipment of the finest farms of the present day that is not to be seen upon their places. The parents sent the two sons to the Denver schools, where they obtained liberal educational advantages which have assisted in making them leaders in their line of business in the county. Henry Otto Beuck, who was born near Agate, March 10, 1883, was married in Denver on the 20th of March, 1912, to Miss Jennie Matheson, a daughter of the

founder of the town of Matheson. They have become parents of two children, Janet Rose and Henry Duncan.

In his political views August H. Beuck has always been a republican and in 1889 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, in which position he served continuously until 1896, making a most creditable record in office, as is indicated by his reelections. He is ever loyal to the best interests of the community in which he resides and he and his sons have made the name of Beuck an honored one in their locality.

C. Hollen M.D.

Robert Smith Allen, M. D.

DR. ROBERT SMITH ALLEN, one of the well known members of the medical profession in Denver, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1873, a son of Z. T. and Anna (Cunningham) Allen, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state. They removed to Colorado and the father became well known in connection with railroad contract work but after some years retired from active business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He died in Denver in 1910 and was survived by his widow until the 10th of March, 1918, when she, too, passed away. Their family numbered four children, of whom but two are living, Mrs. C. W. Perry and Dr. Allen of this review.

In the public schools of Pennsylvania, Dr. Robert S. Allen acquired his early education and later was for a time a student in the Ohio State University. He took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully in his native state for about three years. In 1896 he became a resident of Denver and in that year entered the medical department of the University of Denver, from which institution he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1900. He at once began the practice of his profession in Denver, which for more than eighteen years has been the scene of his professional activity. Dr. Allen has built up a large and lucrative practice, always holding to the highest professional standards, and belongs to that class of medical men who dignify their profession. Thoroughly progressive, he has ever kept in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and progress and at all times his work has been of great worth to his fellowmen. He served as county physician in 1910 and 1911. He is a member of the Denver City and County Medical Society, the Colorado State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and he is also a member of the Colorado draft board.

Dr. Allen is a well known and prominent Mason, taking a keen and active interest in the work of that fraternity. He has taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, becoming a thirty-second degree Mason in Denver Consistory, No. 1. He also belongs to the

Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and to other fraternal and social organizations. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Combined with professional skill Dr. Allen has shown good business judgment, resulting in a measure of financial success that places him among the more substantial class of citizens in Denver. He is exceptionally fond of literature and has an extensive collection of standard and classical works in addition to his splendid medical library. He is particularly fond of outdoor life, including hunting and fishing in the mountains. He realizes that the well balanced man is the one who can play well and work well. While he concentrates his efforts and attention largely upon his professional interests and duties, he enters with enthusiasm into anything that he undertakes and never stops short of the successful accomplishment of his purpose.

Dr. Allen was married July 16, 1917, to Miss Cecil McAnlis, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McAnlis, of that city. By a former marriage Dr. Allen has a son, John C., who was born in Denver on the 11th of August, 1902, and is now attending school. The family residence at 1600 South Broadway is one of the excellent private homes in that section of the city.

F. S. Brown

Fred S. Brown

FRED S. BROWN, an investment broker of Denver and also the owner of the finest poultry and hog ranch in the west, situated in Arapahoe county, was born April 10, 1869, in the city which is still his home, the family residence then occupying what is now the site of the Chamber of Commerce. His father, John Sidney Brown, was a pioneer of Denver, born in Ohio in 1833, and a representative of one of the old families of that state of English lineage. The first of the family in America came to the new world prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in New England. Members of the family participated in the struggle for independence and in the War of 1812. John Sidney Brown was reared and educated in Ohio and when twenty-seven years of age came to the west, making his way direct to Denver, where he established a wholesale grocery business which is still being conducted. He was active in its management and remained sole proprietor of the business until his death, which occurred in Denver, January 15, 1913, when he was seventy-nine years of age. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was a man of genuine worth, highly esteemed both in business and in citizenship. He married Irene Sopris, a native of Indiana, whose parents came to Colorado during the latter part of the '50s and thus cast in their lot with its pioneer settlers. Mrs. Brown passed away in Denver in 1881, at the age of forty-two years. In the family were five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living, namely: Fred S., of this review; Elizabeth, now the wife of Andrew B. Inglis, a resident of Seattle, Washington; Edward N., living in Denver; Katherine, the wife of N. A. Johanson, of Seattle, Washington; and W. K., a wholesale grocer of Denver.

Spending his youthful days in his native city, Fred S. Brown acquired his education in the public and high schools and passed the examination for Yale University but instead of pursuing a college course entered his father's business establishment and was associated with the wholesale grocery business for twenty-six years. He started in a humble capacity but gradually worked his way upward through personal effort and ability, acquainting himself with the business in

all of its departments and thus qualifying for administrative direction and executive control. He eventually became vice president of the company and so continued until 1913, when upon the father's death the business was divided and Fred S. Brown took over the investment business, to which he has since given his attention, his father having established the Brown Investment Company, which he was conducting in addition to the wholesale grocery business. Fred S. Brown is thoroughly familiar with commercial paper and the value of all investments and his business in this connection is now extensive and important. He is also largely engaged in ranching and stock raising and his ranch of twenty-one acres in Arapahoe county is one of the best equipped for the raising of poultry and hogs to be found in the west. He has studied closely every question bearing upon the scientific development and care of hogs and poultry and has upon his place the finest breeds of both.

On the 7th of April, 1898, Mr. Brown was married in Denver, Colorado, to Miss Margaret Ganser, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ganser, of an old Illinois family. Mr. Brown's military record covers four years' service as a member of Company K of the Colorado National Guard. In politics he maintains an independent course but is not remiss in the duties of citizenship and actively cooperates in the well defined plans and purposes of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association for the upbuilding of the interests of the city in every particular. In addition to his membership in that organization he belongs to several more strictly social institutions, including the Denver Club, the Denver Country Club, the Lakewood Country Club and the Denver Athletic Club. A lifelong resident of the city, he has for forty-nine years been a witness of its growth and development, rejoices in what has been accomplished and at all times lends his aid and cooperation to movements for the public good. He has a very wide acquaintance and his pronounced social qualities make for personal popularity, while his genuine worth results in warm friendships.

R. Schaumann

John Richards Champion

THE name John Richards Champion is indelibly impressed upon the history of the development of the mining interests of Colorado. He was born in the Breage mining district of Cornwall, England, on the 20th of May, 1856, a son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Richards) Champion, the former a minister of the Methodist church.

He acquired a common school education and throughout his life was a deep and earnest student of mining and mining methods, in which field of labor he became very successful, occupying positions of trust and importance. He came to the new world in 1877 and for thirty-nine years was identified with the development of the rich mineral resources of Colorado. His ability won him recognition in that field and he was called to various places of responsibility. During the last sixteen years of his life he was superintendent of the Yak Mining and Tunnel Company at Leadville, Colorado, his high efficiency being indicated in the fact that he was so long retained in that important position.

It was in Leadville on the 3d of June, 1890, that Mr. Champion was married to Miss Nellie M. Lazenbey, a daughter of Charles and Helen Lazenbey, the former a mining man of Leadville. Mr. and Mrs. Champion became the parents of two daughters; Claire L., now the wife of Joseph E. Purcell, Jr., of Fairplay, Colorado; and Edith L., a successful teacher in the high school at Arvada. In October, 1910, Mr. Champion removed with his family to Arvada where he erected a handsome and commodious dwelling. In August, 1916, he retired from active business life and on the 22d of May, 1917, after a brief illness, was called to his final rest.

In his religious faith Mr. Champion was a Methodist, adhering to the teachings of his boyhood. He was well known in Masonic circles, being received as an entered apprentice at Georgetown, September 4, 1880. He was raised to the master's degree in Leadville, April 11, 1883, and he served as worshipful master of Leadville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., for the term of 1888-9. He was afterward secretary of the same lodge from 1891 until 1897 inclusive. He

became a member of Leadville Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., on the 1st of July, 1886, and was elected high priest in 1890. He was made a Knight Templar of Mount of the Holy Cross Commandery, No. 5, on the 20th of December, 1893, and served as its eminent commander in 1901. He likewise had membership relations with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he was ever most loyal to his professions and to his obligations. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, but he never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energy and his thought upon his business interests and duties. He was a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term, carving out his own fortunes and shaping his career in most honorable fashion.

Henry Lee

Hon. Henry Lee

IN the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, County of Middlesex, England, William Lee and Janet Murray, both of Scotch ancestry, were married by banns on the 28th day of November, in the year 1830. This marriage was solemnized on the 1st day of November, 1833. In the same little chapel where they were married their five children were christened, as follows: Margaret, William, James, Henry and Robert. Following the death of the wife and mother and baby Robert in 1843, William Lee disposed of his property in London, and in 1845, with his four surviving children, came to America, settling in St. Louis, where he continued his former occupation, that of book binding.

In 1851, a book binder being needed to bind the Code of the state of Iowa, he was induced to locate in Iowa City, then the capital of the state, and take the state binding. His work proved so satisfactory that he decided to make this his permanent home, later adding a book store, which he operated in connection with his bindery. When the capital was removed to Des Moines and the university located at Iowa City, Lee's bookstore became very popular with the students who had come from near and far to this educational center. In a measure it took the place of a public library and reading room, then so little known, as students were welcome at any time to consult the shelves for references.

The subject of this sketch, Henry Lee, was born in England in October, 1839. He assisted his father in his business until, in 1860, the lure of the west brought him to Colorado, his brother William having come the previous year. They worked together at gardening, Henry selling the vegetables in the mountain towns, chiefly Black Hawk and Central. This new free life appealed to him greatly and in after years he never tired of telling amusing incidents which happened as he went from town to town among the miners, and the following anecdote is one which he often told to demonstrate the superiority of vegetables grown in early days.

When Horace Greeley, then editor of the New York Tribune, was about to make his celebrated western tour, Wolfe Londoner, even

then the enterprising citizen and storeman, wished to have a display that would give the distinguished visitor some idea of the resources of the great west. William and Henry Lee were offered twenty dollars a piece if they would bring in five heads of cabbage large enough to fit in a barrel head. The cabbage was brought in and arranged in barrels in front of Mr. Londoner's store, and that Mr. Greeley was duly impressed is evident by the fact that he wrote up the incident upon his return home.

After spending two years in Colorado, Mr. Lee paid a visit to his old home in Iowa. Upon his return he brought with him farm implements and garden seeds and opened a store in Denver in the rear of Tynon & Olds' grocery store, later moving across the street to the old stand where he continued in business for so many years. A large and flourishing business grew from this small beginning and in 1887, needing more room, he erected the four-story building on the corner of Sixteenth and Wazee streets, now owned by the Morey Mercantile Company.

During these years Mr. Lee resided upon his farm in Jefferson county, from which county he was twice elected on the democratic ticket to the house of representatives and twice to the senate of the state legislature. It was while a member of the third general assembly that Mr. Lee succeeded in starting the Denver park system. He was chairman on the committee of public lands, and introduced a bill which provided for the sale of a section of school land at a nominal price to the city of Denver for park purposes. This gave to Denver her beautiful City park.

Although a resident of Jefferson county, Mr. Lee always took great interest in City park, and being an expert on trees, shrubs and flowers gave much valuable advice in the laying out of the park. Later when he moved from his farm into the city he was appointed park commissioner, which office he held under Mayors Johnson and Speer. While a member of the park board, he suggested and put through the deals for Berkeley, Jefferson and Highland parks and caused the city to build the pumping station which made City park independent of the Water Company.

One of the vital factors of this western country was the irrigation problem, and to this problem Mr. Lee devoted himself heart and soul, being one of the founders of the Agricultural Ditch Company and acting as secretary from the time of the company's organization until his death.

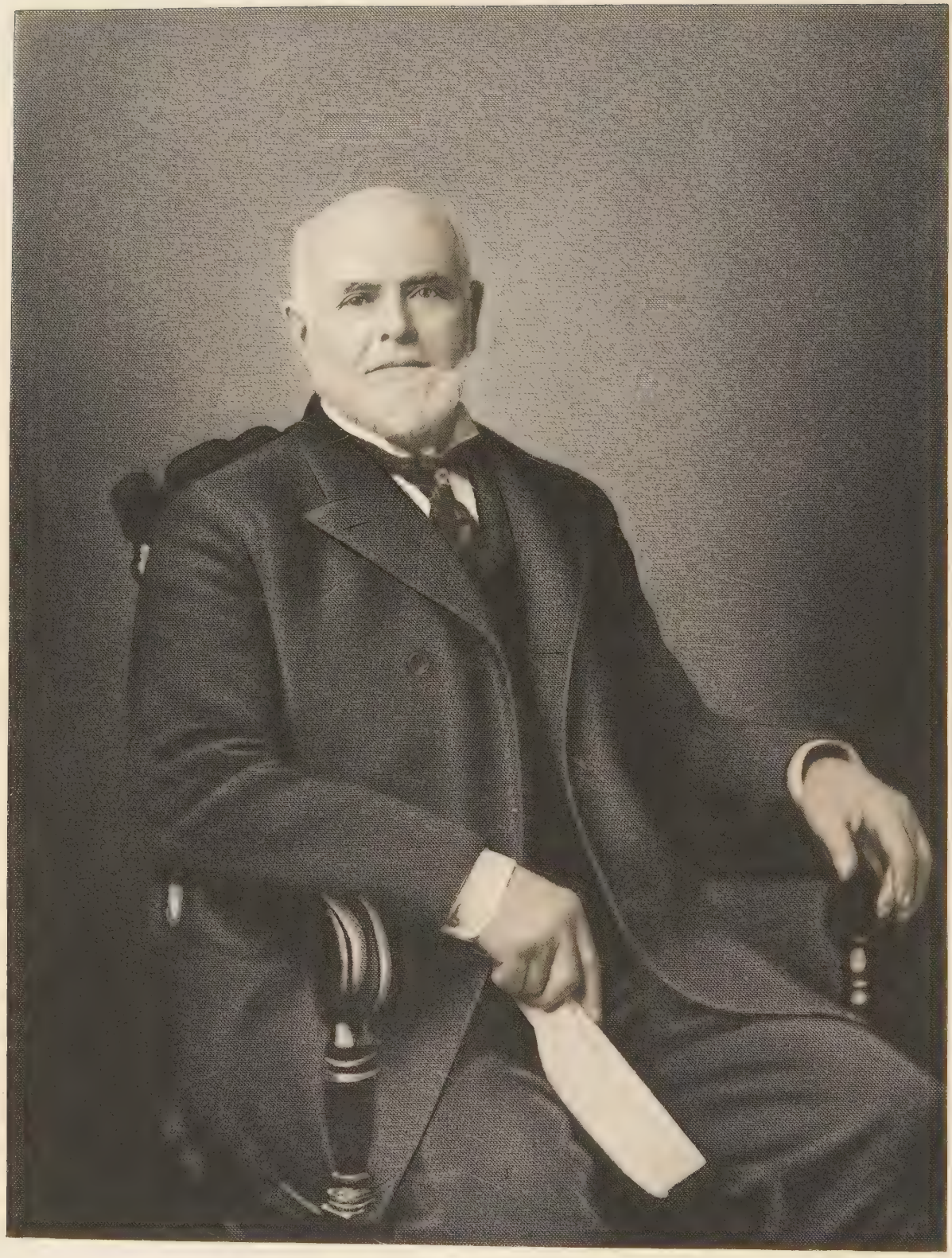
On the 31st day of March, 1873, Mr. Lee was married to Jennie Paul, daughter of the Hon. George Paul and Vienna Winchester Paul

of Iowa City. Her father served in various state offices and was the founder of the Iowa State Press. To them were born three children: Henry Murray, March 13, 1874; Jessie, July 19, 1876; and Robert Paul, April 23, 1882. Henry Murray graduated from the East Denver high school as a member of the class of '93, following which he entered the State School of Mines, where he specialized in chemistry and engineering. For the following eighteen years he followed his profession, during which time his duties took him to various places on the North American continent. Upon the death of his father, he returned home and has since been in charge of the estate. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Harmony Lodge, No. 61. His political allegiance is with the democratic party and he served as county surveyor of Dolores county, and also, by appointment, as surveyor for Jefferson county. He is a progressive young man, manifesting marked ability and in his chosen profession has done much important work.

Jessie, the only daughter, graduated from the North Denver high school in 1896. Later taking up teaching as her chosen work, she was graduated from Professor Dick's Normal and Preparatory School in 1903 and was connected with the city schools in the kindergarten department for twelve years. In October, 1914, she was married to William W. Taylor, of the Denver Dry Goods Company.

Robert Paul, the youngest child, was graduated from the North Denver high school in 1901, and from the State School of Mines in 1905. After his graduation he entered the drafting department of the city engineer's office. In 1907 he went to Ely, Nevada, as chemist and draftsman for the Millard & Son Agency and was in their employ at the time of his sudden death, April 15, 1911.

Having sold part of the farm, which is now beautiful Crown Hill cemetery, Mr. Lee built a bungalow on the remaining part and moved there in August, 1912. He was busy with the horticultural work he loved so well and with plans for beautifying the home when death claimed him March 30, 1914, in his seventy-fifth year, thus bringing to a close a long and useful life. His hand and purse were ever at the service of a friend, and in no man did charitable calls ever find readier response. There were no traits of selfishness in his character. A man of high ideals, large heart and unvarying kindness, he filled a prominent place in the early history of Colorado and dying left but friends among all who knew him.



David Brathon

David Brothers

AMONG Denver's citizens who became octogenarians was numbered David Brothers, whose connection with the city dated from early pioneer times. He made the trip across the country from Wisconsin in the year 1859 and cast in his lot with those early settlers who were laying the foundations for Denver's future development and greatness. He was born near London, England, May 16, 1838, being one of twelve children whose parents were John and Mary (Wightman) Brothers. He was but six years of age when he began to assist in farm work and was employed in agricultural pursuits in his native country until he reached young manhood, when he bade adieu to friends, family and native land and sailed for the United States, believing that he might have better business opportunities on this side of the Atlantic. Making his way to Wisconsin, he there resumed the occupation of farming, which he followed in that state for four years. On the expiration of that period he came to Colorado, arriving in 1859. In 1869 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Jefferson county. He then took up farming on his own account and was so engaged for more than a third of a century, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and transforming his land into a rich and productive farm. In 1903, however, he put aside the active work of the fields and retired from business, removing to Denver, where he resided until the time of his demise. He was interested in the Central Savings Bank, of which he had been a director since 1892.

On the 30th of June, 1879, in Denver, Mr. Brothers was married to Mrs. Thomasine (Thomas) Manhart, a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Meyers) Thomas. The Thomas family was early established in Indiana, where Francis Thomas was born, while his wife, Elizabeth (Meyers) Thomas, was descended from an old Virginia family. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas subsequently removed to Missouri and in that state Mrs. David Brothers was born. Later the family went to Kansas, where Mr. Thomas became owner of two fine ranches. In the spring of 1860 they again took up their course toward the west, starting for Colorado with ox teams, the father, mother and six chil-

dren riding in a light wagon or buckboard. They were one month in making the five hundred miles to Pike's Peak, which was then the slogan, as the name of Colorado was hardly known. During their westward journey no troubles were incurred with the Indians, who always remained friendly and were frequently entertained at their camp. The Thomas family located at Globeville, now a part of Denver, where Mr. Thomas acquired land. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four daughters survive, as follows: Mrs. Brothers, Mrs. Anna Manhart, Mrs. Laura Ramsey and Mrs. Emma Corfman, all residents of Denver. Mrs. Brothers was but ten years of age when brought to Colorado, where she was largely reared and received her education.

Mr. Brothers gave his political allegiance to the republican party, which he had supported since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church of Highlands of which his widow is a devoted attendant, and to the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, connections which indicated the nature of his interests and the rules which governed his conduct. He ever stood for progress and improvement in public affairs, for integrity and honor in the life of the individual, and his course made his an honored name. Death called him on the 24th of November, 1918. He lived to see many changes in the great west and in the world at large. Born during the presidential administration of Martin Van Buren, he saw the introduction of the telegraph and the telephone and the extension of a most wonderful system of railroads over all parts of the country. Moreover, he lived to see the country emerge triumphantly from four different wars—the Mexican, the Civil, the Spanish-American and the World war, so recently and so brilliantly won. He was ever keenly interested in great world movements and in his home locality he bore his full share in the work of general development and progress.

A D Hulet

A. D. Holt

A. D. HOLT is a resident farmer of Boulder county. His position is that of one of the representative agriculturists of the community and his success is the direct reward of persistent and earnest labor. Mr. Holt is a native of the state of New York. He was born October 20, 1847, a son of Erastus and Carolina (Dutton) Holt, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, where they were reared and married. Subsequently they removed to the Empire state and both spent their remaining days in New York, where they passed away. They had a family of six children, of whom two are living.

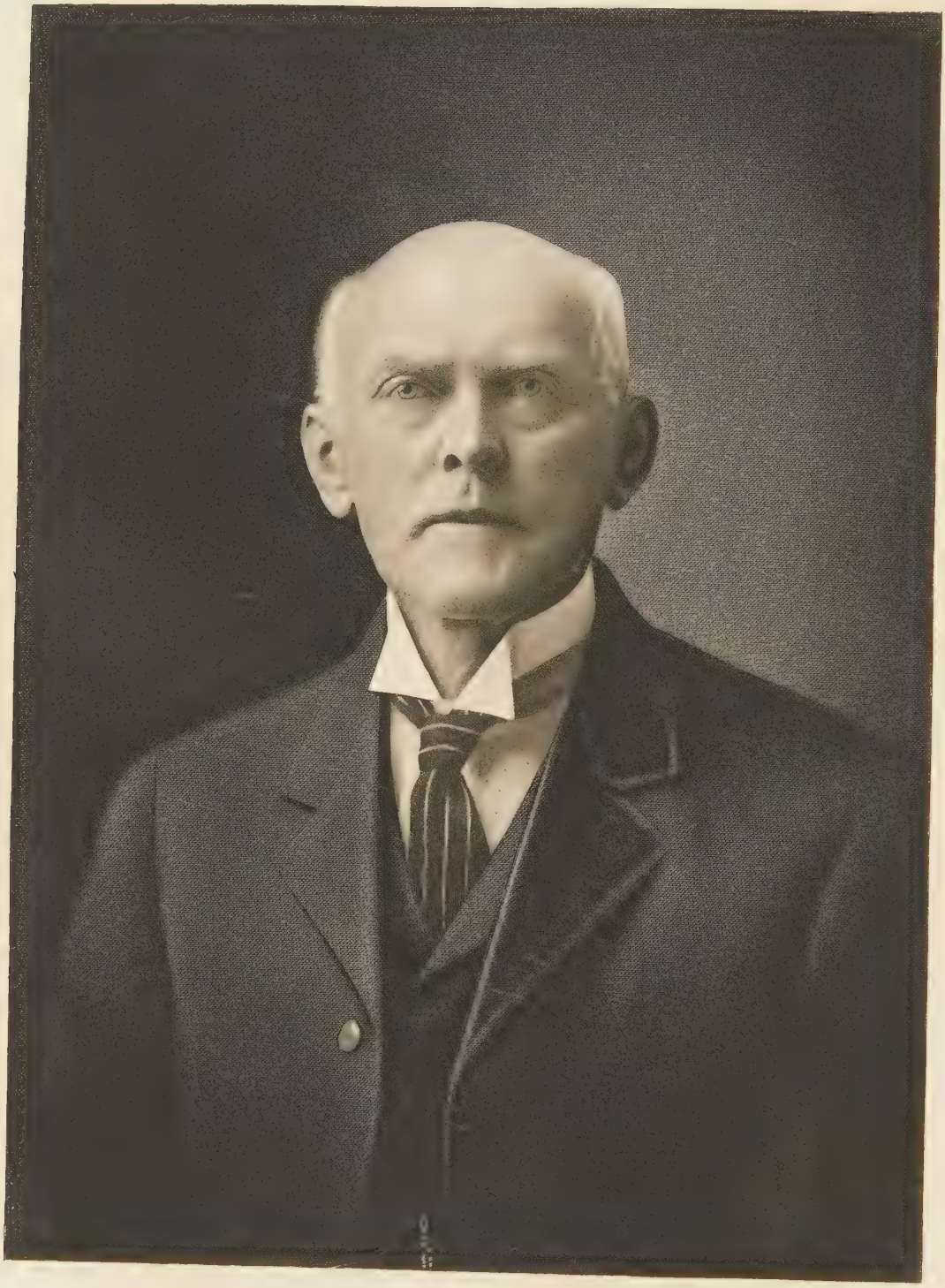
A. D. Holt was reared in the Empire state and pursued a public school education there. He came to Colorado in 1871, making his way to Boulder county and settling at Longmont. There he cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of the town and served as one of its first aldermen. He took an active interest in the upbuilding and progress of the community and of the county and later turned his attention to farming, taking up a homestead in Weld county which he still owns. His landed possessions comprise seven hundred and seventy acres, all under a high state of cultivation and upon which many modern improvements have been made. The buildings are attractive, the fields are carefully cultivated and everything about the place is indicative of the progressive spirit and the practical methods of the owner. Mr. Holt is truly a self-made man, for he started out in the business world empty-handed and by persistent energy and enterprise has reached the point of affluence. Aside from his farming interests he is the president of the Farmers' Milling Company of Longmont and also the president of the Highland Ditch Company—the great work of his life. He was one of the originators of this successful enterprise, which had been proposed by several men before, but failed of materialization. Mr. Holt took it up and in his able hands it became a success. The ditch company irrigates forty thousand acres and has six reservoirs. The stock of the company, which once sold at forty dollars per share, now stands at three thousand dollars. The reservoirs cost three hundred thou-

sand dollars and it is a farmers' cooperative company. He has made a close study of irrigation problems and is doing everything in his power to reclaim the land through a practical system of irrigation that will greatly enhance its productiveness.

In 1874 Mr. Holt was united in marriage to Fannie Merrill, of the state of New York, and to them were born three children. Arthur E., who was a Presbyterian minister in Fort Worth, Texas, is now at the point of taking over the duties of social secretary of the Congregationalists of the United States and will enter upon his new position in March, 1919. Benjamin Merrill Holt, the second son, organized the search and home department of the Young Men's Christian Association in the British zone in France. In August, 1918, he was assigned to the tank corps and was then made a Red Cross director to the Second Army Corps. When these forces were withdrawn he was appointed to look after the evacuation of the civilians in the battle zone and worked between the lines up to the time of the armistice. After having spent sometime in Belgium he returned home. Florence, the only daughter, is the wife of Loyal L. Breckenridge, of Twin Falls, Idaho, who for six months served at the head of a very important mission in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association in France. Mrs. Holt passed away about twenty-four years ago. In 1896 Mr. Holt married Mrs. Ella J. (Gray) Decker, who by her former marriage had a daughter, Laura, now the wife of Frank Smith.

In his political views Mr. Holt has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He has served on the school board of Weld county and he is regarded as a substantial citizen whose aid and cooperation can always be counted upon to further any plan or measure for the general good. During the war Mr. Holt served as a member of the Council of Defense and was also very active in the 100% Club, of which he was president. The purpose of this organization was to give all possible help to the campaigns and drives of the government, so that they were properly organized and successfully carried through. Moreover, the club made it its duty to look after slackers. His activities in connection with war service, however, were not exhausted by these two positions, but he also did valuable work as deputy county food administrator and, moreover, was very successful as one of the four-minute men, delivering many patriotic addresses in and about Longmont. In all affairs with which Mr. Holt has been connected he has been actuated by a spirit of enterprise and progress—that same spirit

which is manifest in the splendid improvements upon his place and in his support of any measure instituted to promote agricultural interests in the state.



D. P. Maxwell

Hon. James Philip Maxwell

HON. JAMES PHILIP MAXWELL, of whom it is said he has never had a superior as presiding officer in the state senate, has at various times been called upon for public service although usually it has not partaken of a political nature, and the record of none has been more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation. Mr. Maxwell was born upon a farm in Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 20th of June, 1839, and is a son of James A. and Susan (Vreland) Maxwell. The father was born in the Empire state in 1814 and passed away in 1892, having long survived his wife, who died in 1852.

When James Philip Maxwell was seven years of age his parents removed to Baraboo, Wisconsin, and there he attended the public schools, remaining a resident of that city until he reached the age of twenty. His early educational privileges were supplemented by a course in the Lawrence University of Appleton, Wisconsin, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1859. He left his native state in the spring of 1860, well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties, and with a strong will to succeed, sustained by the stimulating knowledge of having back of him an honorable ancestry, while his home training was such as developed admirable traits of character. His grandfather, Colonel James Maxwell, had been a pioneer of Walworth county, Wisconsin, had been chosen to represent his district in the territorial legislature and had served with distinction as a colonel in the Wisconsin State Militia. His father, James A. Maxwell, was a merchant and landowner, who exerted considerable influence in shaping public thought and action in Walworth and in Sauk counties of Wisconsin. In 1860 he removed westward to Colorado and engaged in the sawmill business at Boulder. He assisted in the construction of a wagon road known as the Boulder and Blackhawk road and operated it for several years. He was not only identified with the material development of his locality but with its moral progress as well. He was one of the organizers of the Methodist Episcopal church at Boulder and continued as an active and helpful member and generous supporter thereof until his demise.

James P. Maxwell was the eldest of a family of six children and was in his fourteenth year at the time of his mother's death. His youthful experiences were those of the farmbred boy but his ideas of life were broadened by contact with the world as he went out to further his education as a student in the Lawrence University at Appleton. He pursued a classical course and won the Bachelor of Arts degree upon graduation with the class of 1859. In 1860 he joined his father in Omaha, Nebraska, and then traveled across the plains with horses to Denver, where he arrived on the 10th of June after having spent six weeks en route. He made his way to Central City, afterward to Nevadaville and to Lump Gulch, where he became identified with placer mining. In the year of his arrival he was elected sheriff of the Gold Dirt District and occupied that position for one year, subsequent to which time his attention was given to lode-mining in Leavenworth Gulch. In 1863, however, he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Captain C. M. Tyler, in the conduct of a lumberyard on South Boulder creek, where they erected a mill and manufactured lumber, for which they found a market in Central City, Blackhawk and Cheyenne. Mr. Maxwell also became the associate of his father in the operation of a sawmill at the mouth of Four Mile creek and in 1867 removed from South Boulder to Four Mile, but in 1870 became a resident of Boulder. He was thus actively associated with the pioneer development of the section in which he lived, becoming identified with the initial business enterprises and taking an active interest in promoting progress along various lines.

The personal worth and the marked business and executive ability of Mr. Maxwell caused him to be selected at various times for important public positions. He served as deputy United States mineral and land surveyor through appointment of the United States surveyor general of Colorado and in later years has given much time to survey work of that character, thereby acquiring a very thorough knowledge of the geography and resources of the state. Having taken up his abode in Boulder, he was chosen in 1872 to represent his district in the territorial legislature and the value of his service in that connection was demonstrated in his reelection two years later. In 1876, following the admission of Colorado into the Union, he became a member of the first state senate and served as president pro tem during the session of 1879 and, according to a contemporary biographer, "presided over that body with distinguished ability. He was thoroughly conversant with the rules and with parliamentary practice. His decisions were prompt, just and impartial, his bearing forceful, dignified and ad-

mirable and the general assembly from first to last has had no superior presiding officer." In 1878 Mr. Maxwell was elected mayor of Boulder and served as chief executive of the city until 1880, when he resigned, after which he filled the office of county treasurer for two years. From 1882 until 1888 Mr. Maxwell engaged in government surveying in western Colorado and in the latter year was made state engineer under appointment of Governor Cooper and was continued in that position until 1893 by Governor Routt. In 1896 he was again elected to represent his district in the state senate and in the eleventh session was chosen president pro tem. Private business interests had occupied his attention in the interval prior to 1899, at which time he was appointed city engineer of Boulder and was regularly elected to the office in 1900. For about thirty years he continued active in surveying and mining engineering and in 1911 he entered the First National Bank of Boulder as a director and vice president and in 1912 was elected to the presidency, which position he still fills. There are many tangible evidences of his public spirit, his devotion to duty and to the welfare of the state which may be cited. He assisted in obtaining an appropriation for the State University and while state engineer he had charge of irrigation, reservoirs, bridge building and roads throughout the state of Colorado.

At different times Mr. Maxwell has directed his efforts into various fields. He has engaged quite extensively in the cattle business and he was president of the Silver Lake Ditch Company which in 1888 began the construction of the highest irrigation ditch in the country from Boulder canyon. He was instrumental in having Silver lake stocked with fish and he became the president of the Steamboat Springs Company, which laid out Steamboat Springs in Routt county. He also laid out Maxwell's addition to Boulder, consisting of fifteen acres, and he became the owner of the Maxwell block in Boulder.

On the 23d of January, 1863, in Gilpin county, Colorado, Mr. Maxwell was united in marriage to Miss Francelia O. Smith, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of N. K. Smith, who came to Colorado in pioneer times and passed away in Boulder in 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell became the parents of three sons and two daughters: Clint J.; Mark N.; Helen F., who died in January, 1899, at the age of thirty years; Maria O., who became the wife of Charles R. Burger, who occupies the chair of mathematics in the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado; and Ray, who died in 1897 at the age of nineteen years.

In politics Mr. Maxwell has always been a republican. Fraternally he is well known as a Mason, having taken the degrees of the Scottish Rite and he belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He was elected

grand commander of the Colorado Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and various other official honors have been conferred upon him in his Masonic connections. He is likewise a member of the Denver Society and the American Society of Civil Engineers. His career has been one of eminent usefulness and honor. None has ever questioned the integrity of his motives and seldom has the correctness of his position been doubted. He has labored earnestly and persistently for the right as he has seen it and his work in behalf of the state, its development, its upbuilding and its welfare, has been most earnest and effective.

Mrs Mary Smith.

Hugh Smith

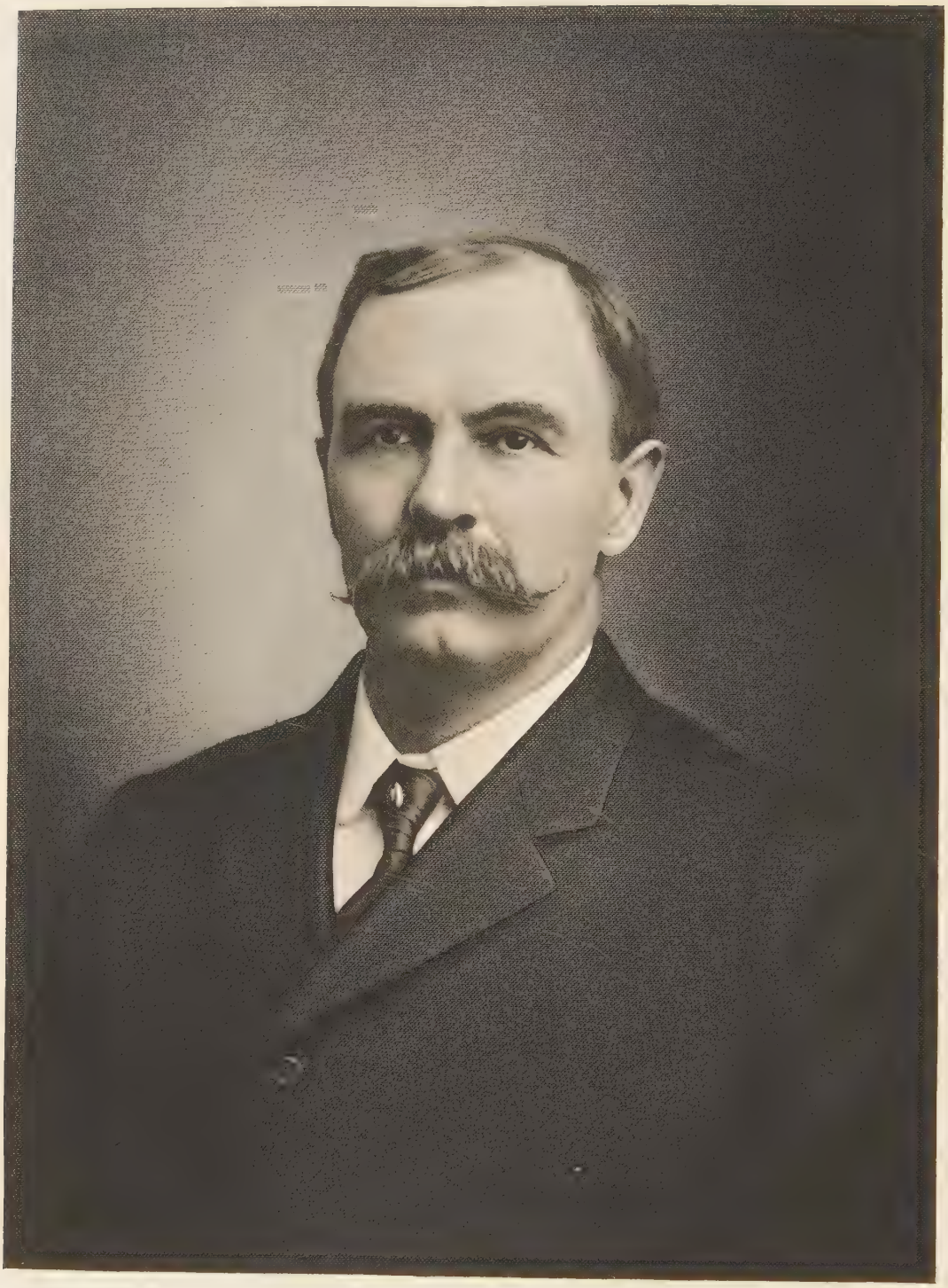
HUGH SMITH, whose long residence in Denver and Colorado covered the period of pioneer development and continued on down through the epoch of marked agricultural and commercial progress and prosperity, passed away on the 10th of June, 1911, at which time he was residing in Englewood. He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 16th of June, 1840, a son of Patrick and Bridget (McKeever) Smith. His education was acquired in the old country and he taught in the national schools of Ireland before crossing the Atlantic to the new world. He came to America when about twenty-five years of age and for a period was a teacher in St. Mary's school in Brooklyn, New York. He then responded to the call of the west, crossing the plains with an ox team to Denver. After reaching the western frontier he worked at different occupations and later turned his attention to the real estate business and while so engaged purchased eighty acres of land in Englewood. He afterward removed to Pueblo, Colorado, where he resided for a decade, being there engaged in the grocery business. He also purchased property in Pueblo, but at the expiration of ten years returned and established his home at Englewood upon the eighty-acre tract of land which he had previously secured.

In politics Mr. Smith was a democrat and at one time served as alderman of Pueblo but gave little attention to politics as an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his efforts and energies upon his business affairs, which were carefully and wisely directed and which brought to him a measure of success that enabled him to leave his family in very comfortable financial circumstances.

On the 11th of June, 1870, in the old Stout Street cathedral of Denver, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Cavanaugh, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Kane) Cavanaugh. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born the following children: Alfonsus James, now employed in the government shipyard at San Pedro, California; Francis Xavier, now a resident of Butte, Montana; Augustine Aloysius, a veteran of the Spanish-American war who served in the Philippines as a Colorado volunteer and is now a corporal in Company C of the Forty-ninth

Engineers, serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Margaret Elizabeth, who wedded J. Forbes Manning, and is deceased; Joseph Henry, a rancher near Littleton, Colorado; Charles S. P., a resident of Englewood, Colorado; Philip Sheridan, now a resident of Seattle, Washington; and Edward Francis, a sergeant in the quartermaster's department, United States army.

The parents of Mrs. Smith were natives of Ireland, Thomas Cavanaugh having been born in County Fermanagh, while Mary Kane was born in County Galway. The young people came to America in early life and were married in New York by Archbishop Keane, who had not then attained his bishopric. They later made their home in Evanston, Illinois, and it was there that Mrs. Smith was born. When John Evans, who served as the second territorial governor of Colorado, came to the west he engaged Thomas Cavanaugh to make the perilous trip overland with a wagonload of household goods. The journey, which began auspiciously, ended in disaster, for the wagon train was attacked by the Indians and many of the daring travelers were killed. Mr. Cavanaugh managed to escape by cutting loose one of the horses and, by its aid, swimming the river to safety. He continued his journey, arriving in Denver when it was but a frontier village and thus became one of its early pioneers. Here he continued his close association with Mr. Evans for many years, passing to his final rest at the age of eighty years. His family had joined him in Denver, making the westward trip about five years after his arrival and it was there that Mary (Kane) Cavanaugh died at the age of about seventy years.



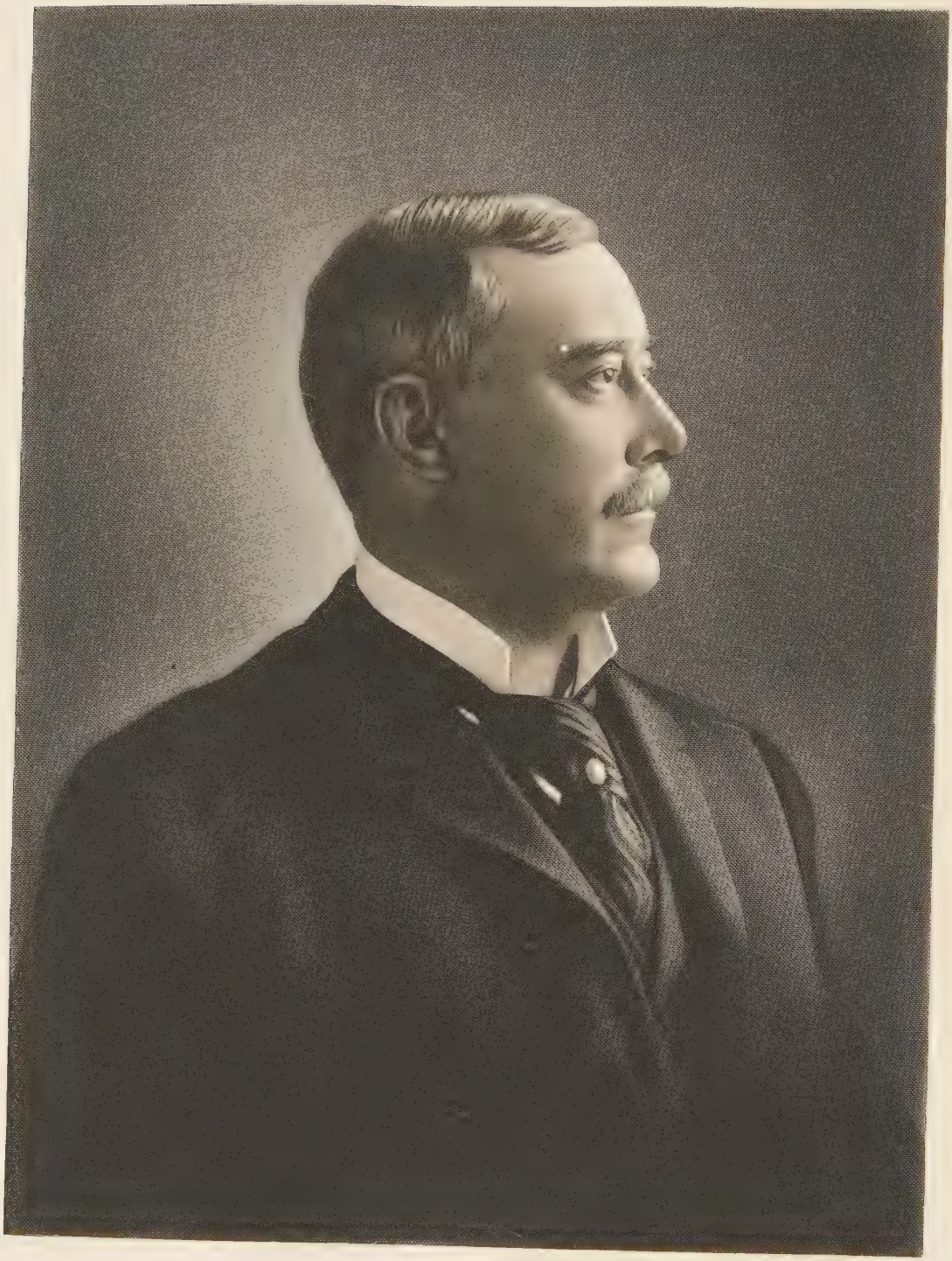
A. S. Laffingwell

Archie Scott Leffingwell

A. S. LEFFINGWELL, founder and president of the Leffingwell Mercantile Company of Brighton, was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 14th of November, 1859, his parents being Jackson and Sarah Ann (Dean) Leffingwell, the former a native of Ohio, while the latter was born in the state of New York. . They became residents of Illinois in 1848, taking up their abode upon a farm in Winnebago county, and both are still living. They became the parents of five children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

A. S. Leffingwell spent his youthful days in his parents' home and acquired his early education in the public schools of Illinois, after which he continued his studies in the Beloit high school at Beloit, Wisconsin. The year 1877 witnessed his removal to Iowa with his parents, at which time the family home was established upon a farm in Carroll county. There he continued until 1893, when he came to Colorado, settling in Brighton, where he has since made his home, covering a period of a quarter of a century. Here he turned his attention to the hardware business, in which he has since continued and he carries a large stock of shelf and heavy hardware and has also extended his efforts to include other lines, for he deals in oils and paints, furniture and meats. He is recognized as one of the leading business men of his adopted city, alert and energetic, and his prosperity is due to close application and indefatigable energy.

On the 7th of December, 1893, Mr. Leffingwell was married to Mrs. Jennie Root, who passed away in the year 1908. In 1909 he wedded Miss Josephine Brundage, of Brighton, and they have become parents of two children, Jackson and Margaret. Mr. Leffingwell has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America. His interests and efforts, however, are most closely concentrated upon his business affairs and it is by reason of this intense application that he has won the measure of success which he now enjoys. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank, which he later served as vice president, and is recognized as one of the successful, representative citizens of the community in which he has so long resided, and to the welfare of which, he has always been responsive.



Allyn J. Young.

Adolph Joseph Zang

TIME gives the perspective which places every individual in his true position in relation to the community of which he has been a part, and in the instance of Adolph Joseph Zang time serves to heighten the regard in which he is held, for it is recognized that his labors have been a most important element in the upbuilding of the city of Denver and of the state at large. For many years he figured prominently as a banker and mine owner and, following constructive lines, he built up business interests of extensive proportions. He also acquired large property holdings and was at the head of the Zang Realty & Investment Company.

A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Zang was born on the 14th of August, 1856, a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Hurlebaus) Zang. The father was born in Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, Germany, and coming to America in 1853, established his home in Philadelphia, but the following year removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he founded a brewery in 1859, conducting it for ten years under the firm style of Zang & Company. He then removed to Denver, where he established the Rocky Mountain Brewing Company, and during the period of his residence in this state he recognized and utilized the opportunities offered by the natural resources of Colorado. He became one of the founders of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company and he furthermore contributed to the early development of the state through his cooperation and support of many of its pioneer industries.

His son, Adolph Joseph Zang, after acquiring his early education in a private school in Louisville, Kentucky, conducted by Professor Heilman, went to Germany, where he spent two years in further study. He made his initial step in the business world in connection with the firm of J. Dolfinger & Company of Louisville, dealers in queensware, and his business enterprise and capability contributed much to the success of the undertaking. Attracted to Denver, he became a resident of the city in 1882 and entered into business in connection with his father. Their interests in the brewing

business however, were sold to an English syndicate in 1889, but the firm insisted that Mr. Zang remain in the capacity of president and general manager and he so continued until 1912. However, he was extending his efforts in many other directions as the years passed and his investments showed the soundness of his judgment and gave proof of his belief in Denver and her future. He was one of the organizers of the Schirmer Insurance & Investment Company, which later developed into the banking house conducted under the name of the German American Trust Company of Denver, now the American Bank & Trust Company. He was instrumental in developing this into one of the foremost financial institutions of the west and served as one of its directors from the time of its organization until his death, as well as the first vice president. He was one of the founders of the famous Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, operating large and heavily producing properties in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, and at the time of his demise was its president. The town of Goldfield owes its establishment to Mr. Zang, who was its founder. Extending his activities in mining, he became one of the directors of the Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company and one of its largest stockholders. He did much to assist in the legitimate development of the mining industry, not only in Colorado but throughout the west, and was never afraid to back his judgment by the investment of his own resources. He made extensive purchases of land in the state and founded the Zang Realty & Investment Company. He was the owner of one of Colorado's model farms, comprising four thousand acres and situated only a few miles from Denver. This was devoted largely to the breeding of pure blooded horses, for Mr. Zang was a true lover of the noble steed and his horses were exhibited throughout the entire country, winning many blue ribbons. He imported from France a number of the finest animals that could be purchased among them a Percheron stallion which won prizes at practically every large horse show in France and the United States.

On the 29th of March, 1881, Mr. Zang was married to Miss Minnie Louise Vogt, a daughter of William F. Vogt, a jeweler of Louisville, Kentucky, and they became the parents of the following named. Philip Adolph, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work; Adolph Frank, vice president of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, secretary of the Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining Company, secretary of the Adolph J. Zang Investment Company, director of The Rare Metals Ore Company and treasurer of The Ferro Alloy Company; Gertrude, the wife

of Charles Leedom Patterson; Minnie Elizabeth; and Louise Adelgunda, the wife of John Henry Morrison.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death on the 28th of September, 1916, Mr. Zang having been taken suddenly ill while on a trip of inspection to the Vindicator mine. His death was the occasion of the deepest regret because of his wide acquaintance and his many admirable traits of character. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, an Elk, a life member of the Denver Athletic Club and was a member of every civic and commercial organization of Denver, all of which profited by his cooperation and his public spirit. One of his most marked characteristics was his love of literature and his taste along that line was most discriminating. His library was equaled by but few private collections in the United States, either in its size, its range or in its intrinsic value. A contemporary writer said of Mr. Zang: "He was essentially and before all else a devoted and home-loving man, domestic in all his tastes and neglecting no opportunity to cultivate the beautiful things of life. He was a true and liberal philanthropist, never making known his beneficiaries but giving freely to charities of all kinds. He was most democratic in his attitude toward all men, a man of imposing stature, lovable and genial to an extreme and loyal not only to his friends but to the world."

Arthur S. Miller

Arthur Scott Miller

ARTHUR SCOTT MILLER enjoys peculiar distinction as a prime factor in the mammoth building operations of the past forty years in Denver—a period marked by an entire revolution, the principal feature of which in recent years is the modern apartment house, at once a real utility and an ornament to the city. He is credited with the erection of so many buildings of this character in Denver that he has become known in Colorado as "Apartment House Miller." Many buildings which he has erected are the principal ornaments of their respective neighborhoods, pleasing to the eye and constructed with conscientious regard for real utility and the comfort and health of their inmates. In all these large concerns he has not only been a contributor to the wealth of the city through the creation of much valuable property but has brought great benefit to the community in providing homes for a multitude of worthy families of the middle class and in furnishing employment to hundreds of workmen. Real estate in all parts of the city where he has operated has rapidly advanced in value and unsightly vacancies have, through his efforts, become occupied by attractive edifices. He is indeed widely known as the builder and owner of the largest number of modern apartment houses of the capital and, moreover, is the originator of what is known as the buffet apartment. The story of his life work is an interesting one, as it is marked by many a forward step, showing his adaptability to the opportunity that has been presented.

Arthur Scott Miller was born on a farm in Kent county, Michigan, November 13, 1848, a son of Jerad and Jeannette (McPherson) Miller. He is a representative in the seventh generation of the family in America, the progenitors of whom were William and Patience Miller, who came to the new world from England in 1630 and were among the founders of Farmington, Connecticut, and afterward among the founders of the city of Northampton, Massachusetts. In the latter place they reared their family. Stephen Miller, the great-grandfather of Arthur S. Miller, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was with Colonel Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga

and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. Mr. Miller of this review is, therefore, eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. His father was born in Wyoming county, New York, and in 1846 removed to Kent county, Michigan, where he settled on virgin soil, becoming one of the pioneer agriculturists of that locality. As the years passed he became wealthy through his carefully conducted business interests and in his later years lived retired, passing away on the old homestead. His wife was born in Monroe county, New York, and they were married in the Empire state but soon afterward removed to Michigan, where their ten children were born and reared. Mrs. Miller passed away, as did her husband, upon the old home farm in Kent county.

When a youth of fifteen years Arthur Scott Miller enlisted for service in the United States navy in the war of the rebellion and was on active duty for a year or until the close of hostilities. He lost his eldest brother, George W. Miller, in the war, the latter meeting death at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. After having received an honorable discharge from the navy, Arthur Scott Miller devoted a part of his time to work upon the old home farm and also attended the district and later the city schools, and college until he reached his twenty-first year. His academic work was done at Kalamazoo College in Michigan and later in Cornell University. He left the latter institution to take up the profession of teaching, in the schools of Michigan, and while thus engaged in educational work he devoted his leisure time to preparation for a position as court stenographer and also to preparation for newspaper work. In the latter field he found much satisfaction. He became a reporter on papers published at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and at Buffalo, New York, and while thus employed he assisted in reporting the Beecher-Tilden trial for the New York Tribune, which created wide interest and a deep sensation at that time. Having qualified for court reporting, he afterward devoted his time and attention to such work as well as to newspaper reporting for a number of years. He was at different periods identified with newspapers of Buffalo, New York, Cleveland, Ohio, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Denver, Colorado. He established his home in the Queen City of the Plains in March, 1880, and was made official stenographer of the district court of the second judicial district under Judge Victor A. Elliott, serving from 1881 until Judge Elliott left the district bench to take his place upon the supreme bench in 1889. During his incumbency as stenographer to the district court Mr. Sparnick, the clerk, died, and, at Judge Elliott's request, Mr. Miller filled the position of clerk as well as that of

stenographer, until a new appointment for clerk could be made. While in newspaper work Mr. Miller reported speeches of many notable men, including Senator Roscoe Conkling, Carl Schurz, Chauncey Depew, Emory Storrs and many others. He also reported many law cases in which distinguished men appeared as counsel. While engaged in professional court stenographic work he also took up the study of law and was regularly admitted to the bars of Indiana and of Colorado, but he never entered actively upon practice. He still retains his membership, however, in the law bodies of the state and has found his knowledge of law an invaluable aid to him in the transaction of his business. While employed in stenographic work he gained intimate knowledge of technical matters of practice, particularly relating to appeals and writs of error, and his advice was often sought by lawyers while he was connected with the courts.

While following his professional duties Mr. Miller became interested in real estate investments for the conservation of his earnings and incidentally learned that in architectural work and building operations he had found a most congenial field of labor. So successfully did he operate along those lines that he was induced to abandon both the law and stenographic work and devote his entire time and attention to the productive building industry. He has been the builder of many fine residences, business blocks, family hotels and apartment houses. He has acted as his own architect, has supervised the construction of buildings and his work in this connection has contributed nearly one hundred structures to Denver. He has made a study of the apartment house and he has the distinction of having been the first to build the buffet apartment. Many there were who predicted the failure of this, but results have proven otherwise. Among the more recent apartment buildings put up by Mr. Miller are the Toltec, Magnolia, Mayfair, Darlington and Doris, all of which and others he still owns. He has ever studied to combine utility, sanitation, convenience, comfort and beauty and the results achieved have been most satisfactory.

In 1877, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Louise Lytle, a daughter of William and Nancy (Bird) Lytle, the latter being a member of the James Bird family, especially mentioned in connection with the history of the War of 1812. Mrs. Miller died while on a visit in Fargo, North Dakota, in July, 1885. There were two children of this marriage, Irene, born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the wife of Frank Goodman, of San Diego, California, and they have two children: Frank Goodman, Jr., who served in the Coast Artillery until the close of the war, when he received his hon-

orable discharge from the army and returned to his position as artist and cartoonist on the San Diego Union; and John Goodman, of San Diego. Roland Miller, the son, was born in Fargo, North Dakota, and is prominent as an architect of Denver, in business with his father. In 1893 Mr. Miller was married at DeKalb, Illinois, to Mrs. Emma Elwood, who had two daughters by a former marriage, namely: Mrs. Raymond Sargent, of Denver; and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, of New York city. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born two children. Victor Arthur, who was born in Denver, was graduated from the high school of this city with honors as a member of the class of 1915, numbering two hundred and sixty-six students. The same year, at the age of sixteen, he entered Yale University and continued there until the completion of the work of the junior year in 1918, when he joined the United States army and received a commission as second lieutenant while but nineteen, having trained for nearly two years in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Yale University. In addition to military work in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which was strenuous and is akin to the work exacted of West Point cadets, he carried all of his academic studies with "A" markings, receiving at the end of the junior year the much coveted gold key of the Phi Beta Kappa society, there having been only fifteen so honored out of a class of twenty-five hundred. He served for one month in the training camp at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1918 and also two months at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where he received his commission. He was then ordered to Camp Zachary Taylor in Kentucky, where his training in the field artillery was completed, and he served for a time as an instructor at that camp. Having received his honorable discharge from the army after the close of the war, Victor A. Miller returned to Yale to complete his interrupted academic course, and to graduate and receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in June 1919. Marcella Miller, the younger of the two children, is now fifteen years of age and is a member of the junior class in the Wolcott School. She is a devotee of athletics, standing high as a tennis player, and is also a golf enthusiast. She drives a gas car like a professional, is a fine horseback rider, skater and all 'round athlete and is very popular with the younger society set in Denver.

Such in brief is the history of Arthur Scott Miller who, ever actuated by a laudable ambition, has carefully and wisely utilized his opportunities and as the years have gone on has reached a most creditable place, not only in the business circles of his adopted city but also in the high regard of its leading men.

A. C. Gardner

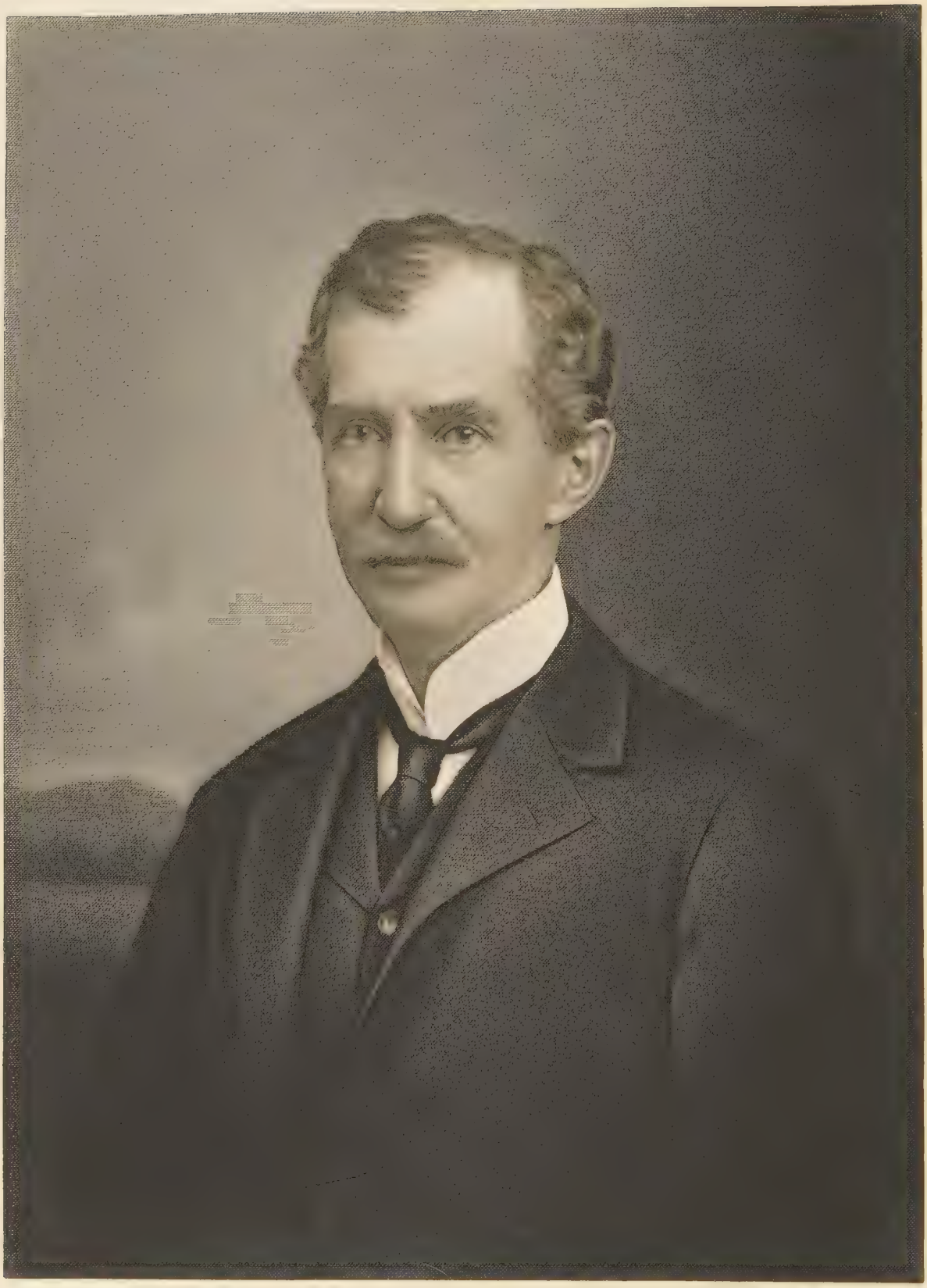
Abner C. Goodhue

ABNER C. GOODHUE, whose remains now rest in the Green Mountain cemetery at Boulder, was prominently identified with the agricultural development of his section of the state and with the promotion of its irrigation interests. His activities were ever of a character that contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success, and Boulder county numbered him among its most valued residents. Mr. Goodhue was born in Toronto, Canada, October 1, 1832, a son of George and Harriet (Cushing) Goodhue, who were also natives of Canada. On leaving that country they removed to Minnesota, where the mother passed away. The father afterward came to Colorado and spent his last days in Boulder county.

Abner C. Goodhue was reared and educated in Minnesota and on removing to Colorado purchased what was known as the Miller Tavern ranch in 1871. He lived thereon until his death, which occurred forty-one years later on the 29th of November, 1912. Year after year he carefully and successfully tilled the soil, constantly enhancing the productiveness of his farm, and as time passed on he also extended its boundaries by further purchases. Today the Goodhue interests comprise eight hundred and fifty acres of land and the business has been incorporated under the name of the Goodhue Farms Company. The active work of the fields is being directed and carried on by the sons, who are engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising. In 1873 Abner C. Goodhue, associated with others, built the South Boulder and Rock Creek ditch, which has since been operated and is now known as the Goodhue ditch, Mrs. Goodhue being president of the company that owns this irrigation plant.

It was in 1887 that Abner C. Goodhue was united in marriage in Boulder county, to Miss Clara Waynick, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of W. D. and Martha (Clark) Waynick, the former a native of South Carolina, while the latter was born in Kentucky. In early life they became residents of Iowa and the father died in that state. The mother afterward became a resident of the state of Washington, where she passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue were

born three children: Hugh, who is married and resides upon the ranch; Paul, who is also married and lives on the ranch; and Burt, who makes his home with his mother. The three sons carry on the farming interests of the estate and are meeting with substantial success in their undertakings. Mrs. Goodhue resides upon the ranch and the present large and modern house, standing where for seventy years the old home has stood was built in 1915. Mr. Goodhue was not an office seeker, but an earnest worker in the democratic party, of which he was a member. His success was worthily attained. He began life's career as a poor boy—his first earnings being represented by fifty cents which he received for an ox yoke which he had whittled by hand—and prosperity came to him as a reward of incessant industry and honorable dealings. The name of Goodhue has been closely and prominently associated with the development of Boulder county from pioneer times to the present and has ever stood as a synonym for progressiveness in matters of citizenship as well as along agricultural lines.



Benjamin F. Woodward

Benjamin Franklin Woodward

COLORADO was fortunate in its pioneers—fortunate in having within its borders in its early days men who could apply to its development the resources of modern science. To this class belongs Benjamin Franklin Woodward, to whose skill and energy Colorado owes the speedy construction of telegraph lines which brought the news of the moment to its doors, accelerated its trade and thoroughly modernized its communities.

Benjamin F. Woodward was born in Newark, Ohio, June 25, 1834. His father, Thomas H. Woodward, was a plow manufacturer, who invented many improvements on the cast iron plow of that period. He was born in Massachusetts, where the family had been prominent since 1634—not many years after the founding of Plymouth colony by the Pilgrims. The family of Thomas H. Woodward, which had early removed to Ohio, later settled in Rochester, New York, where Benjamin F. Woodward went to school until his thirteenth year. In 1847 the family removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there Benjamin F. Woodward soon obtained a position with the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company, which a little later was merged with the Western Union. At the age of eighteen he became the Pittsburgh office manager for that corporation. A remarkable capacity for administration soon brought the young man to the attention of men of large means and William McCutcheon, a wealthy wholesale grocer, offered him a co-partnership and unlimited capital to establish a mercantile business in the west. This offer he accepted, although but twenty-one years of age, and from 1856 until 1862 he conducted business at Fulton, Illinois.

In that city Mr. Woodward was married in 1861 to Miss Helen S. Bassett, a daughter of Dr. William Bassett. Failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate and through the influence of General Thomas T. Eckert, who had never lost sight of his Pittsburgh protege, Mr. Woodward obtained the position of cipher operator at General Peck's headquarters at Suffolk, Virginia. There he remained until 1863, when he was made manager of the

Denver office of the Pacific Telegraph Company, then building its line from Julesburg, Colorado, to Denver. In the latter city he began his great constructive work for the new west. He was not alone the Denver manager for the company but supervised the construction of the new telegraph line. On the 10th of October, 1863, he opened his office in Denver, using at first the pony express to carry and bring his messages from the daily changing terminals of the telegraph lines, until finally, when the wire was extended to Denver, the unique service by pony express was discontinued.

In 1865 the Pacific Telegraph Company became a part of the Western Union, with Mr. Woodward as manager. He had in those few years established a reputation for business capacity and sterling integrity so that the best and most progressive men in the community joined him when in the fall of 1867 he organized the United States and Mexico Telegraph Company. In this enterprise he was associated with such men as Henry M. Porter, William N. Byers, D. H. Moffat, F. Z. Salomon, L. B. Maxwell, John Dodd and E. Spiegelberg. They completed a line from Denver to Santa Fe, opening it for business in 1868. In the fall of that year Mr. Woodward and his associates constructed the line to Cheyenne. In 1875 he was induced by General Palmer to accept the important post of superintendent of the telegraph lines along the now rapidly extending Denver & Rio Grande system. When he left that position it was to develop his real estate and other interests. He was one of the men who in the early days could vision the future of Denver and Colorado. In those pioneering periods it took courage to invest heavily in Denver realty, but this Mr. Woodward did and thus laid the foundation for the fortune which came to him by reason of his early faith and foresight.

Mr. Woodward was one of the most active members of the Central Presbyterian church. He was one of its earliest members, was prominent in effecting the consolidation of the old Seventeenth Street church with the Central. He was trustee for nearly the entire period of his membership, and for many years its president. When the present church edifice was erected he was one of the heaviest contributors. He was the founder of Riverside cemetery, now one of the most beautiful of the city's burial places. It was due largely to his initiative that the Young Men's Christian Association was made a great and influential institution in Denver.

Benjamin F. Woodward was foremost in all that stood for civic progress, and his labors were most far-reaching and resultant. He recognized clearly the value of any project or plan which he endorsed

and he labored zealously for its adoption and successful promotion. His death, which occurred March 22, 1908, while he was making a tour of Mexico, was mourned by the entire community. He left one son, Frank L. Woodward, who is today one of the leaders in the professional and social life of the city and state.

Frank Lincoln Woodward

FRANK LINCOLN WOODWARD, son of Benjamin F. Woodward, was born in Denver, June 16, 1866. As a child and man he stood as a type of that pioneering spirit which has made a great productive center of this foothill district. It is this that has made him a worthy successor to the giants of the early days, among whom his father was by no means the least.

In the acquirement of his education Frank L. Woodward was graduated from the East Denver high school in the class of 1884. In 1888 he was graduated from Yale University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1890 he left the Yale Law School with the degree of LL. B. He next entered the law office of the firm of Benedict & Phelps in 1891, and the following year became connected with the law office of Rogers, Cuthbert & Ellis. In 1900 he entered upon the practice of law independently and has since followed his profession with success, being classed among the prominent representatives of the Denver bar. His activities in other lines have attracted nationwide attention. He has always been an enthusiastic golfer and early took the lead in making Denver the center of western golfing affairs. In 1896 he was a member of the first golf committee of the Denver Country Club. In 1901 he won the Colorado state golf championship at the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, Colorado Springs.

In January, 1913, the United States Golf Association elected him second vice president, in 1914 he was chosen first vice president and in 1915 became the president. In 1912 it was largely through the efforts of Mr. Woodward that the Western Golf Association held its annual tournament in Denver. In that year he was elected president of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, and in 1914, he became president of the Western Golf Association. In 1909 he was elected president of the Denver Country Club, and has filled that office many times since—a tribute to his progressiveness, as the Country Club of Denver is a model institution of its kind.

Mr. Woodward was the leading factor in bringing the Chicago Grand Opera Company to Denver for its most successful season in the far west, and he performed the same service for the Boston Grand Opera Company in the following year. Since 1911 he has been president of the Denver Symphony Orchestra Association, which is responsible for the yearly musical festivals so much appreciated by Denver lovers of the artistic in music.

In 1913 he was elected secretary of the Denver Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, serving in that capacity until 1916, when he was chosen president of the association, and still continues in that office. In 1913 he was elected president of the Denver Federation of Charity and Philanthropy, and is still serving in that capacity, having been out of office but one year. In 1917 he was elected president of the University Club of Denver, succeeding himself in 1918. He was secretary of the Colorado Yale Association in 1904, and elected president in 1905.

For years he has been a life member of the American Red Cross, and during almost the entire period of his connection with that body served as a member of the executive committee of the Denver Chapter.

He is a prominent member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and the Denver Civic and Commercial Association, serving on its art committee, its good roads committee, its committee on Rocky Mountain National Park, and on other committees which have to do with the development work of the organization. In 1918 he was appointed by Mayor Mills as a member of the Denver water commission, which is in sole charge of the newly purchased water system. He was prominent in the organization of the Denver Morris Plan Company, a remedial and industrial loan organization, the parent organization of which was the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York. He is a director of the Colorado Historical Society; and has for many years been a vestryman of St. Barnabas' church, of which Rev. Charles Marshall is rector.

When the country sent out its call for men to give their time and energy to various departments of public service Mr. Woodward was one of the first to respond among the famous dollar a year men. He is now deputy federal food administrator for the state of Colorado, and is giving most of his time to that service, and as such sat in the state council of defense organized by Governor Gunter.

On the 10th of February, 1891, Mr. Woodward was married at New Haven, Connecticut, to Miss May Farnam, a daughter of Charles H. and Alice (Davies) Farnam.

W. V. Barkalow

Derrick V. Barkalow

WITH the development of the great news service extending over the Union Pacific lines and other railroad systems from Chicago to the Pacific coast, Derrick V. Barkalow was closely and prominently associated, taking the initial step in this enterprise. He was a man of splendid business ability and genuine personal worth to whom opportunity was ever the call to action and who contributed much to the development and upbuilding of the west. In his modest and quiet way he befriended all who came to him, relieving many a case of suffering. His charities were unbounded and few men of today possessed such a large circle of friends.

Born in Franklin, Ohio, on the 28th of February, 1843, he had reached the age of sixty-six years when he passed away at Denver on the 16th of November, 1909. The eldest son of Benjamin B. and Margaret (Denise) Barkalow, he traced his ancestry back through many generations to Holland ancestors. In the maternal line he was a direct descendant of Teunis and Helen (Cortelyou) de Nise, and preceding this the ancestry goes back to Dyonis Teunis, the son of Nyssen Teunis, of Holland, 1638; Daniel Hendrickson, 1694; and Catherine Van Dyke, 1708; and Hendrick Hendricks, 1654.

Denise Denise, son of Teunis and Helen (Cortelyou) Denise, was born December 22, 1745, became a legal practitioner and served as a soldier throughout the period of the Revolutionary war. His son, Sidney Denise, was born in New Jersey, November 20, 1784, and married Anna Conover, who was born in December, 1787. Along that line the ancestry is traced back through several generations. Anna Conover was the daughter of Jacob and Eleanor (Smock) Conover. Her father was born November 27, 1751, and died April 28, 1815, while her mother, Eleanor (Smock) Conover, was born October 28, 1756, was married December 29, 1782, and died April 17, 1788. She was a daughter of Colonel John Smock, who was married May 7, 1747, to Elizabeth Conover. Colonel John Smock was born February 13, 1727, and became a captain in the First Regiment of Artillery of Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1777. Later

he served with the rank of major, became lieutenant colonel in March, 1778; was taken prisoner by the British in September, 1780, and after securing his release was commissioned colonel. His death occurred September 20, 1808. Thus, in the Conover as well as the Denise lines, Derrick V. Barkalow was descended from honored Revolutionary war ancestry. His grandparents in the maternal line were Sidney and Anna (Conover) Denise, who were married in Monmouth county, New Jersey, about November 16, 1806. He was born in that state November 20, 1784, while his wife's birth occurred in December, 1787. She passed away March 4, 1847, while Sidney Denise survived until December 20, 1859. Their daughter, Margaret Denise, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 27, 1818, and, as previously stated, became the wife of Benjamin B. Barkalow, who was born October 5, 1819, a son of Zebulon and Amy (Vail) Barkalow, who came from Holland and settled in New Jersey, so that Derrick V. Barkalow was a descendant of Holland ancestry in the third generation in the paternal line and of a more remote period in the maternal line. In 1857 Benjamin B. Barkalow moved his family from Ohio to Omaha, where he established the bank which is now known as the First National Bank of Omaha. Seven years later, in the autumn of 1864, he passed away. His wife, Margaret (Denise) Barkalow, survived him until November 6, 1898.

Derrick V. Barkalow was at the time they removed to Omaha but a youth of thirteen years and his education was largely acquired in private schools. In 1860 he attended college for a time in St. Louis. The following year he became associated with the Omaha Herald, writing many articles for that paper under the nom de plume of "Don Von Bon." In 1862, during the time of the dreadful Indian uprising, Mr. Barkalow, though only nineteen, accepted a position as telegraph operator on the old Overland telegraph line, and was stationed at Alkali, Cottonwood Springs and Plum Creek in Nebraska, where he remained until the Indians became so hostile that he was obliged to leave his station. That station was burned the following day. Subsequently he accepted the position of clerk in the book store of C. C. & S. B. Woolworth of Omaha and at a later period occupied the position of telegraph operator at Atchison, Kansas. In 1864, on account of the death of his father, he returned to Omaha and was again employed in the Woolworth book store in company with his brother, Sidney D. In April, 1865, these two brothers, together with Dr. George L. Miller, purchased the store, the business then being under the firm style of Barkalow Brothers & Company. In the course of a very short time Derrick V. and

Sidney D. of the firm of Barkalow Brothers, bought Dr. Miller's interest and continued to carry on this business. This constituted the beginning of the immense business built up by the two brothers in later years.

In 1866 Barkalow Brothers took the news agency on the Union Pacific Railroad when that line had extended a distance of only forty miles westward from Omaha, operating this in connection with their book store. When the road was completed in 1869 Derrick V. Barkalow located in Cheyenne, Wyoming, taking charge of the business on the western division. In 1879 he returned to Omaha, where he resided until 1888, when his western interests became so extensive he was obliged to remove to Denver, where he resided until his death, November 16, 1909.

Derrick Vail and Sidney Denise Barkalow were the pioneers of a business which has grown into one of the largest mediums of trade in the country, covering several thousand miles of territory. A man of social nature and genial disposition, Mr. Barkalow was a valued member of the Denver Club and also of the Denver Country Club.

It was on the 24th of May, 1876, Mr. Barkalow was united in marriage to Miss Julia Kate Whitehead, the second daughter of Judge James R. Whitehead and Jane Colville (Montgomery) Whitehead, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Judge Whitehead being a distinguished jurist of Wyoming and one of the founders of Cheyenne. To Judge and Mrs. Whitehead were born the following children: Anna Eliza; Arabella, who became the wife of Walter Scott Hurlbut, of Wyoming; Julia Kate, now Mrs. Derrick Vail Barkalow, of Denver; Ella, the wife of William Payne Gannett, of Denver; James R.; and Elizabeth.

To Mr. and Mrs. Derrick Vail Barkalow were born three children: Weltha Marguerite (deceased), Robert Vail and Jean. The son, Robert Vail Barkalow, was born in Omaha, Nebraska, August 26, 1881. He attended the Denver schools and prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, after which he was graduated from Yale in 1904, completing the scientific course. He then returned to Denver and now has charge of the Denver plant of the Chemical Products Company, of which he is one of the founders. Among the principal products are radium, barium, vanadium and other chemicals.

On the 10th of June, 1914, Robert Vail Barkalow married Miss Mary Sayre Stearns, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lloyd Stearns, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and they have become the parents of two children, Mary and Jean. Robert Vail Barkalow is

a member of the University Club and also of the Denver Country Club.

The daughter, Miss Jean Barkalow, is a native of Denver, was graduated from the Miss Wolcott School of Denver and from Mrs. Somers' school (Mt. Vernon Seminary), Washington, D. C. She is a member of the Denver Country Club and a Daughter of the American Revolution, is much interested in charitable work and devotes most of her time to the Red Cross and other war activities.

Mrs. Barkalow comes from a long line of colonial ancestry which dates back to England in both paternal and maternal lines, the Whiteheads, Montgomerys and Fairfaxes having settled in Virginia and the Dents and Camdens in Maryland. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of the War of 1812, and both she and her daughter are very active in present-day war activities and in the social life of the city.

The death of Mr. Derrick V. Barkalow occurred suddenly on November 16, 1909, and in the passing of this man of sterling character his family and all who knew him suffered an irreparable loss.

Geo H Foote

George W. Foote

GEORGE W. FOOTE, who is now living largely retired in Loveland, Larimer county, Colorado, although he yet serves as president of the Larimer County Bank & Trust Company, has in many ways made valuable contributions toward development and upbuilding in his part of the state. Foremost among the lines of activity with which he was connected were cattle interests, in which business he was a leader, and later he also was for a number of years very successful in the livery business, maintaining stage lines while so engaged. Through his efforts high standards of cattle breeding were introduced into his county and he thereby built up not only a most prosperous individual business but set a valuable example for others to follow. For over forty years he has now been a resident of Larimer County, having come here in 1874, so that he is numbered among the honored pioneers of his section.

Born in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, November 23, 1842, Mr. Foote is a son of William and Susan (Faulk) Foote, natives of New Castle county, that state. The father was an agriculturist by occupation and passed his entire life upon the farm on which he was born but he died at his summer home at New Garden, Pennsylvania, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Foote, Sr., who was a prosperous cooper and also gave some attention to agriculture in Delaware, while the maternal grandfather, John Faulk, a lifelong resident of that state, was a miller. William Foote was recognized as one of the most enterprising agriculturists of his county, introducing many efficient methods and new ideas along that line, and was also highly regarded as a citizen, for he was always progressive and public-spirited, readily giving his aid and support to measures which he recognized as of value to his community. Politically he was an adherent of the whig party. His wife also attained a ripe old age, passing away after having completed her eighty-seventh year.

George W. Foote was reared upon his father's farm, acquiring such education as the earlier schools of New Castle county, Delaware, afforded, and after laying aside his textbooks he remained with his

parents until he reached the age of twenty years. In the meantime having heard favorable reports in regard to the excellent opportunities presented in the then far west, he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice and in 1874 came to Colorado, locating at that time in Greeley, where he remained for about six years. During this period he bought and successfully operated a stage line between Greeley and Namaqua, continuing thus for five years. He then sold out and in 1881 came to Loveland, Colorado, where he became associated with a Mr. Stoddard in the livery and sales stable business. This partnership was maintained for twenty-two years to the mutual benefit of both of the parties concerned and at the end of that period Mr. Foote disposed of his interests. In 1878, or forty years ago, Mr. Foote acquired title to land near Loveland and in 1887 he thereon erected a handsome residence. Following in the footsteps of his progressive father, he soon derived a gratifying income from his original tract, which enabled him to acquired more land as the years passed until he now owns twenty-seven hundred and twenty acres, three hundred and twenty of which are located in Weld county, while the remainder is in Larimer county. Mr. Foote engaged in the raising of pure bred cattle, acquiring a fine herd of Galloways. He built up an excellent and profitable business along this line, being recognized as one of the foremost cattle breeders within the state. Moreover, he also turned to feeding cattle and derived a gratifying addition to his income from this source. Among his holdings were one hundred and sixty acres, located where the sugar factory now stands and which he sold to that concern at a considerable advance. A great deal of his land he rents but he is still engaged in the cattle business although he has largely retired from the active work, now giving his attention chiefly to the managing and financial end of his affairs. In 1894 Mr. Foote became interested in banking, being elected vice president of the Larimer County Bank & Trust Company, while seven years later, or in 1901, he was elected to the chief executive position, that of president. As such he has since served to the great advantage of the institution over which he presides, which is conducted along proven and conservative methods, having attained a reputation as one of the best banks of this part of the state. At the same time progressive ideas are followed in its management, for the officers of the bank are ever ready to extend credit where financial aid is needed in order to promote new enterprises or make possible important business deals which result in the upbuilding and development of the region. The policy of the bank is largely laid down by Mr. Foote, who has not only an intimate knowledge of local conditions but has also acquired a business insight which has made him

a most trustworthy as well as experienced banker. While engaged in the livery business Mr. Foote operated a stage line from Loveland to Estes Park, continuing in that business for seven years and being very successful in that enterprise.

Before his migration to the west George W. Foote was united in marriage to Sarah A. Woodward, the ceremony being performed in the east in 1869. To this union were born two children: James Lindsey, a resident of Los Angeles, California; and Anna J., deceased. Mrs. Foote passed away in 1893 and in 1894 Mr. Foote wedded Della E. Weaver, of Muscotah, Atchison county, Kansas, a daughter of Conrad and Sarah (Hershman) Weaver, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio. The father was a successful farmer and in the early days of the history of the state went to Kansas, locating near Muscotah, where he purchased land. This tract he improved, making it a valuable property, and has operated the same to the present time, his wife also surviving. The father was but seven years of age when he was brought to America and during the conflict between the north and south took up the banner of the Union, fighting during the last year of that struggle in order to preserve the Union under one flag. To the second marriage of Mr. Foote were born three children: Lester G., a successful agriculturist, who resides north of Loveland; Edna D., who is attending school; and Albert W., who passed away in May, 1908, at the age of six years.

The family stand high in their community, being numbered among the most prominent people of the neighborhood, both Mr. and Mrs. Foote often entertaining their many friends in their beautiful and hospitable home. They have ever been deeply interested in uplift and progress along intellectual as well as moral lines and have ever given their help to worthy public enterprises. Their beautiful and modern home is located at No. 343 East Fifth street, in Loveland. The Foote family is distinctively American and is very prominently connected in the east and middle west, being blood kin to some of the famous men and women of the past century, among them Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, and the famous Brooklyn preacher, Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Foote of this review is fully upholding the traditions connected with the family name, being now numbered among the most successful as well as prosperous men of his district and also being a representative of the highest type of American citizenship. His political affiliation is with the republican party but he has never desired office. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Foote is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she is

helpfully interested. Both enjoy the highest regard and respect of all who know them, having throughout their lives contributed toward the elevation of standards that affect living conditions here, by furthering those ideals which perfect human conduct and action.

Grant H. Peck

Grant S. Peck, M. D.

DR. GRANT S. PECK of Denver, was born in Swatara, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on September 10, 1864, being the fourth son and the seventh child in a family of eleven children born to the late John F. and Angeline Peck. The family was founded in America by four brothers who came to the new world prior to the Revolutionary war, one of these being the great-grandfather of Dr. Peck. During the Civil war, his father who was also a native of the Keystone state, organized Company C, One hundred and seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of which he was chosen captain by his company. He was with that command for three years and his military record was one of distinction and honor. In the spring of 1865, he became a resident of southern Michigan, settling on a farm in Berrien county where he devoted his attention to farming and to the lumber trade. He died at this place in 1909, at the age of eighty years. His wife prior to her marriage bore the name of Angeline Stober. She, too, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a representative of one of the old families of that state. Mrs. Peck is still living and is yet enjoying good health, making her home in Buchanan, Michigan, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Dr. Peck acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Berrien county, Michigan, and afterward attended the State Normal College at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and the Northern Indiana Normal School, from there going to Wheaton College at Wheaton, Illinois, for one year. The succeeding five years he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Michigan during the winters, providing for summer schooling at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, excepting one year which was spent pioneering in South Dakota, holding government land. Later, deciding to take up the medical profession, he matriculated in the University of Michigan from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of M. D. Following his graduation he settled in New Buffalo, Michigan, where he engaged in general practice for a year. He then returned to his alma mater to become house surgeon and assistant professor of practice and materia medica in the University of Michigan, there remaining until 1892, when he came to Denver and was associated with Dr. Norman

G. Burnham, with offices at 708 Fourteenth street. His connection with Dr. Burnham was maintained for seven years; he then moved his offices to 1427 Stout street, there remaining until 1912, when he removed to his present location in the Majestic building, specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

He belongs to the American Medical Association, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Colorado State Homeopathic Society, the Colorado State Medical Society and the Twentieth Century Medical Club. He is conscientious in his practice, faithful to the interests of his patients, and his highly developed power ranks him with the leading physicians of Denver and the state. His own labors provided the means of his education and his success is the merited and direct reward of his perseverance and ability.

During the World war he held an appointment from the president as medical examiner and member of Local Exemption Board No. 6, his associates on this board being Mr. W. P. Horan and Mr. W. N. W. Blayney.

He also served for ten years as professor of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the Denver Homeopathic College and was registrar of that college for two years, while for twenty-four years he was eye, ear, nose and throat surgeon for the Denver Orphans' Home and of the People's Tabernacle free clinic for fifteen years. He served on the staff of the County Hospital for a number of years; is examiner for a number of the old line life insurance companies; was at one time president of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Denver Homeopathic Club and of the Twentieth Century Medical Society.

He has pursued post graduate work at various times, taking several courses of lectures in clinics in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, in the New York Eye and Ear Hospital and the New York Polyclinic. He was the first vice president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, serving in that office in 1913-14.

On the 6th of October, 1892, Dr. Peck was married in Birmingham, Michigan, to Miss Edla A. Park.

Dr. Peck belongs to Oriental Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Colorado Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M.; Denver Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; and to El Jebel Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is treasurer and one of the directors of the Denver Athletic Club, belongs to the Denver Country Club, the Lakewood Country Club, the Denver Civic and Commercial Association and to the Denver Rotary Club.

His associates in every relation entertain for him high respect by reason of his ability, his personal worth and his public-spirited devotion to the welfare of city, commonwealth and country.

Adam Günther

Adam Ginther

ADAM GINTHER, who is engaged in farming and stock raising in Adams county, was born near Odessa, Russia, February 20, 1862, a son of Adam and Katie (Coppenstine) Ginther. In 1888 the parents came to America, settling in Weld county, Colorado, where they took up their abode upon a farm. The father died January 5, 1892, and the mother is still living at the ripe age of eighty years. In their family were eleven children, nine of whom survive.

Adam Ginther was reared and educated in Russia and in 1889 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, at which time he, too, became a resident of this state. For four years he worked in Denver, but ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he then rented a farm, upon which he lived for eight years. During that period he carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought him a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase the farm upon which he now resides, comprising the east half of section 30, town 1, range 67 west, in Adams county. He now has one of the finest improved farms of this section of the state. It is equipped with splendid buildings and the best farm machinery and everything about the place is indicative of the careful supervision and progressive methods of the owner. To his original purchase he has added from time to time until he now owns six hundred and forty acres of valuable land, of which one-half is under ditch. He carries on general farming, raising good crops of various kinds, and his labors are indicative of what can be accomplished through individual effort and perseverance.

On the 7th of August, 1893, Mr. Ginther was married to Miss Fannie Bell, who was born in England, a daughter of William and Mary (Gibson) Bell, who were also natives of that country. They came to America in 1880, first settling at Des Moines, Iowa, where they lived for six years. They then removed to Colorado and the mother is still living in this state, but the father has passed away. Their family numbered ten children, five of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Ginther became the parents of seven children: Eva, who is the wife of Edwin Satt; Louise, who is pursuing a course in nursing at

the State University in Boulder; Sarah, who is pursuing a medical course in the State University at Boulder; Benjamin, attending the high school; Bertha, also a student in the Denver high school; Ruth, at home; and Adam, who has passed away.

Before coming to America, Mr. Ginther served for five years in the Russian army as a member of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Marines. By diligent application to his duties, and fidelity to the service, he won successive promotions until he had attained the rank of lieutenant, winning these promotions by creditably passing three severe government examinations. During his service he sailed the Black Sea, and also visited most of the important ports in European waters.

The religious faith of Mr. Ginther is that of the Lutheran church, while his wife is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist's church. His political endorsement is given to the republican party. He has never been an office seeker but has been a member of the school board for five years. For fifteen years he has served as president of the Lelatta Ditch & Reservoir Company, and is thoroughly familiar with all phases of irrigation, having taken an active and prominent part in its development in Colorado. His has been an active life and his determination to win success has resulted in the close application and energy which have made him the owner of an excellent farm property in Adams county.

E. R. Murphy

Edward Roberts Murphy

EDWARD ROBERTS MURPHY, now living retired in Denver, was formerly general auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and is well known in railroad circles throughout the west. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of December, 1843, a son of William C. and Almira (Roberts) Murphy. The father, espousing the cause of the Union served with the rank of captain in the Civil war.

In the public schools of his native city Edward R. Murphy pursued his early education and passed through consecutive grades until he became a student in the Quaker high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1861. He started out upon his business career as an employe in a country store, being thus employed for two years. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he then responded to the country's call for troops and enlisted for active duty with Company K of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, but physical disability won him an honorable discharge owing to the fact that he had sustained an injury to his spine. He afterward had charge of the business of manufacturing shell fuses in the Frankford arsenal until the end of the war and was later bookkeeper for the Cooper Firearms Company at Frankford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy took a course in law at the University of Pennsylvania and for a short time practiced his profession in Philadelphia, but preferring a business rather than a professional career he gave up the law in 1866 to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which he was identified until 1880. He left the position of chief clerk in the comptroller's office to become auditor with the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, in which capacity he served for a year. In 1881 he was made auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and so continued to act until June 30, 1917, when he was retired on account of his age. He had spent fifty years in railroad service and was a most trusted and capable representative of the corporation which he served. For more than a third of a century he had been with the Denver & Rio Grande and was widely recognized as one of the able officials of the company.

Mr. Murphy was twice married, but the wife whom he wedded in early manhood passed away. On the 19th of May, 1910, in Denver, he married Minnie B. (Hall) Perry, who was born May 2, 1863, a daughter of Charles L. and Mary M. (Hill) Hall. A sketch of her father appears elsewhere in the work. Mrs. Murphy had by her first marriage a daughter, Mary Antoinette, born June 27, 1888, in Denver, who is now Mrs. Frank W. Frueauff of New York, and has a daughter Margaret Hall, born February 23, 1913, in Denver.

Mr. Murphy gives his political endorsement to the republican party. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends and still retains membership in the Race Street Meeting House of Philadelphia. He is a well known representative of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Oriental Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., of Denver, upon its organization, and he also held membership with the Royal Arch chapter but was demitted from both in December, 1895. He belongs to the Denver Club, to the Denver Motor Club and to the Denver Artists Club and is well known in these organizations, where his social qualities have won for him popularity among the membership. He has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey and the rest from business cares that he is now enjoying is indeed well merited.

Minnie B. Hall Murphy

Mrs. Minnie B. Hall Murphy, C. S. D.

IN the early Christian Science work of Colorado Mrs. Minnie B. Hall Murphy was, in company with her mother, Mrs. Charles L. Hall, a pioneer and directly responsible for the establishment of the work in the state.

Mrs. Murphy is a native of Colorado, having been born in Denver on the 2d day of May in the year 1863 the daughter of Charles L. and Mary Melissa Hall, both of whom are mentioned more extensively on following pages of this work. Here she received the rudiments of her liberal education, much of it being obtained from a tutor while living on her father's ranch at Colorado Salt Works, in Park county. In later years, however, this early training was supplemented by courses at Battle Creek College in Michigan and in the schools of Maquoketa, Iowa. Mrs. Murphy is also enrolled as a member of the alumni of Wolfe Hall, Denver. In art work and as a leader in various enterprises, particularly those of charitable nature, Mrs. Murphy has been a leader. At the age of sixteen she began the study of china painting, then oil painting with Henry Read of Denver, and later studied at the Chicago Art Institute and with the New York Art League, with Franz Bischoff of Detroit and with other notable teachers. Mrs. Murphy is now a member of the National Arts Club of New York and the Denver Art Association; also has her work displayed in annual national exhibits.

In 1885 Mrs. Murphy, then Miss Minnie B. Hall, first learned of the work of Christian Science. In the early part of this year she accompanied her mother, Mrs. Hall, to the east, where specialists were to treat her mother for blindness and lameness. Many physicians had pronounced her case as hopeless, but every means was sought to bring relief. En route to the east they stopped in Chicago, where they learned of a friend who had been cured of a very grievous affliction by Christian Science and they immediately determined to try the new art of healing upon Mrs. Hall. Several weeks were spent there under the care of a Christian Science practitioner, with the result that Mrs. Hall was completely cured of both her blindness and lameness. This so strengthened their belief in the theory of Christian Science, that the

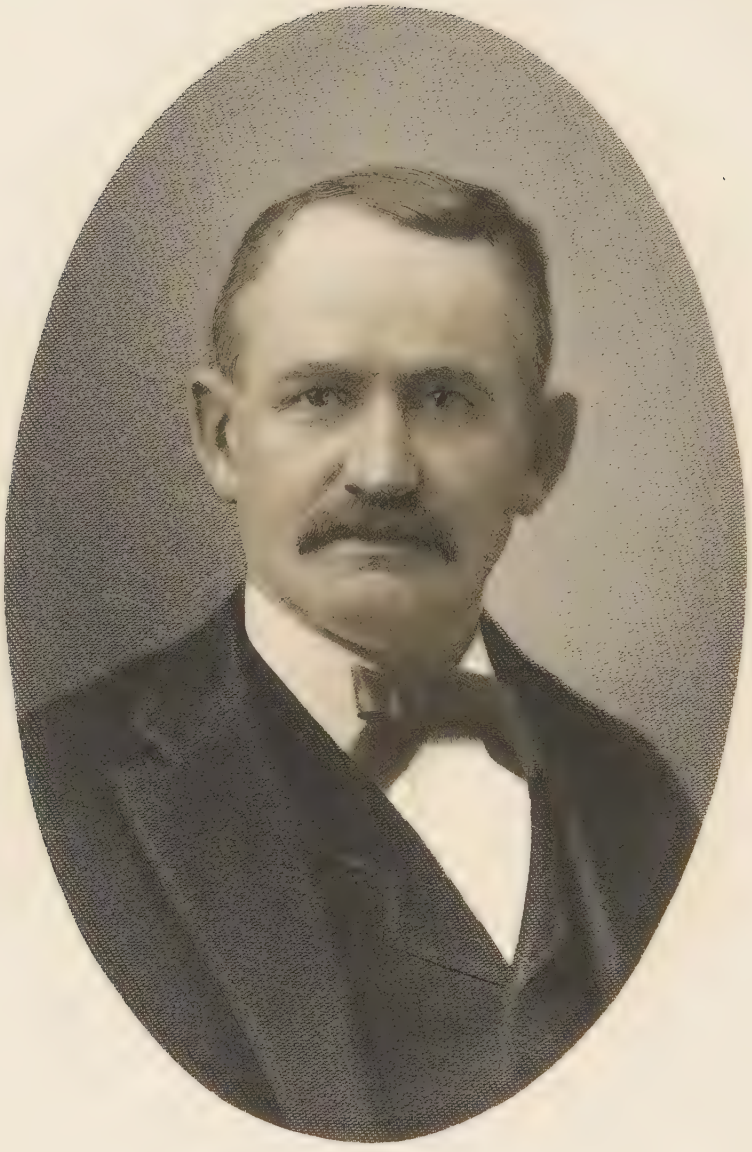
mother and daughter immediately returned to Denver, resolved to establish the work here. In the face of much opposition and not without much difficulty they succeeded in their efforts, their first work being the healing of a crippled old scissor-grinder who came to their house. This old man discarded his crutches within three weeks and the visible cure effected in him brought scores of others to Mrs. Murphy and her mother. Regular meetings were held at their home, 412 Broadway, and later at No. 3 La Veta place. On January 4, 1886, an association known as the Metaphysical Christian Science Institute Association was organized at the Hall home and the charter, No. 20, was secured from the National Christian Science Association of Boston in the following year. Previous to this time Mrs. Murphy had received a charter, numbered sixteen, authorizing her to conduct the Colorado Christian Science Institute. In her work here, Mrs. Murphy was under the instruction of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy and in May, 1886, she received word from Mrs. Eddy to come to Boston, there to take the regular Normal Course in Christian Science. This she did, taking the full course under the personal instruction of Mrs. Eddy and forming a personal friendship with the founder of Christian Science which was to mold and influence her whole subsequent life and work.

In addition to inaugurating the work at Denver, Mrs. Murphy began the work at Cañon City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Greeley and at several other points outside of the state; in a few of these lectures she was assisted by Mr. T. H. Donehue, her student. In July, 1887, the first Sunday school was organized by Mrs. Nettie Hall McQuade, C. S. D., a sister, at the Hall home, an account of which is to be found in Volume V of the Christian Science Journal. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was formerly organized at Denver, January 11, 1891, and the first meeting held in Winkler's Hall, Sixteenth and Tremont streets; services were held in various other places until the building of the church, wherein the first services were held on Christmas day, 1891.

In the activities connected with war work in Denver Mrs. Murphy has been very prominent, having begun immediately after the declaration of war to engage in the various enterprises for the benefit of the soldiers. She established a unit of the comforts forwarding committee of Boston in Denver, the first of this work in Colorado which, joined with three other units, was later under the supervision of the Comforts Forwarding Committee, on Fifteenth Street in Denver, Colorado, with headquarters in Boston. The situation in Denver in the days of April and May, 1917, was such that some concerted ac-

tion was necessary. There was no fund in the state treasury with which to feed and clothe the hundreds of young men who were coming into the city, on their way to be mustered into the federal service. Appreciating the situation Mrs. Murphy conceived the idea of giving a military entertainment and, with the funds secured, provide some means of filling the wants of these boys. Within a short time she secured the loan of El Jebel Temple and had made all other arrangements necessary for the entertainment, which was given successfully on the night of May 5th. Over eighteen hundred dollars was taken in at this entertainment, which was used by General Baldwin, the Red Cross and the National League of Women's Service. Then her idea was carried out to start a cafeteria for the soldiers. In other lines of war work, in knitting, in generous support of the government and Red Cross calls and in the work of the Comforts Forwarding Committee, Mrs. Murphy gave her efforts unceasingly. About forty women joined Mrs. Murphy in making garments for soldiers, at Mrs. Murphy's home, and she designed and executed a comfort kit, which won words of commendation from both officers and enlisted men, here and overseas. Mrs. Murphy was appointed one of a committee of three from the First Church to raise twenty-five thousand dollars for Christian Science Camp welfare work, among the soldiers.

Minnie B. Hall was first married on September 7, 1887, to William R. Perry of Denver, who is deceased. To this union there was born in Colorado in 1888, one daughter, Mary Antoinette, now the wife of Mr. Frank Frueauff of New York city, and who has won considerable fame in the theatrical and literary circles of the country, having been leading woman for several seasons with David Warfield in "The Music Master" and the author of a charming book of verse and songs. Margaret Hall Frueauff, granddaughter of Mrs. Murphy, is of the third generation to be born in the state of Colorado, and in Denver, her birthday being February 23, 1913. Mrs. Perry was married on May 19, 1910, to Mr. Edward Roberts Murphy, of Denver.



Chas. L. Hall

Charles L. Hall

CHARLES L. HALL, intrepid Pike's Peaker and one of the most successful of Colorado's citizens, was born on the 22d day of November, 1835, in Sherman, New York, and died August 15, 1907, in Denver, Colorado. He was the son of Asahel and Betsey Wood (Ripley) Hall; the former was born October 9, 1797, and died March 4, 1877, and the latter was born in 1800 and passed away May 15, 1856; their marriage occurred in the year 1816. Asahel Hall was the son of Richard Hall and Alice (Arnold) Hall; Richard Hall was born April 21, 1762, and died November 15, 1843, at New Haven, Vermont; Alice Arnold, of Mansfield, Connecticut, was born April 18, 1762, and died December 18, 1839; their marriage took place October 2, 1781. The father of Richard Hall was Lieutenant Nathaniel Hall, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, February 8, 1724, and died July 27, 1816, at New Haven, Vermont, who was an officer during the Revolutionary war in the Continental army; Nathaniel married in 1745 Martha Storrs, who was born April 28, 1728, and died June 16, 1808. Nathaniel Hall was the son of Theophilus Hall, whose birth date is not known, but who died August 29, 1747, and Ruth Sargeant; the last named was born March 29, 1697, and married Theophilus Hall, March 21, 1720 or 1721. The next in the ancestral line was Captain William Hall, who was baptised June 8, 1651, and died June 11, 1727. The father of Captain William Hall was John Hall, born about 1609 and who died July 23, 1696; he came to the colonies with Governor Winthrop and was number sixteen or nineteen on the membership roll of the first church at Charlestown, which became the first church in Boston. John Hall married Elizabeth Learned, whose father came to this country about 1630. Charles L. Hall is a descendant of John Arnold, who as one of the minute men fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and rose to the rank of ensign. Mr. Hall is also a descendant of John and Elizabeth Howland and of Mr. and Mrs. John Filley, all of whom came to America on the Mayflower in 1620. He is descended from Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony; from Mary Winslow, sister of Governor Winslow of Plymouth

Colony; from John Jenny, assistant of the Plymouth Colony; and from Henry Wood, whose son Samuel Wood was one of the twenty organizers of the First church of Middleborough, Massachusetts.

When Charles L. Hall was a lad of nine years his parents moved from New York state to Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, and there he received his primary schooling, finally entering Iowa College at Davenport, where he remained until 1859 studying law, also pursuing various courses of study designed to fit him for the ministry.

When twenty years of age young Hall left school for a time and started in the flouring business at Maquoketa, Iowa, but found this occupation unprofitable. The stories he heard concerning the wonderful Pike's Peak country had made a profound impression upon his imagination and he ultimately decided to seek his fortune in Colorado. Accordingly he left Iowa and came overland to the Rockies, locating on Ralston creek where he started a cattle ranch. For a few months he operated this property, then sold and on December 14, 1859, left Denver for California Gulch, now Leadville, where strikes were being made and hundreds of prospectors were settling.

Here he was moderately successful in prospecting and mining and in the following winter visited the San Juan district. As early as 1860 vague rumors of wonderfully rich leads of ore in the southwestern part of Colorado reached the miners then operating at Clear Creek, on Tarryall creek and in California Gulch, and early in 1861 a large party of experienced prospectors, including Mr. Hall, was formed to explore a region then totally unfamiliar to them. The start was made by Hall, with two companions—Harris and O'Neill—and no incident of unusual character occurred until the party began the ascent of the mountains from the south on the brink of the Animas canyon, about twenty miles above where the town of Durango is now situated. This was in the latter part of February, 1861. It was during this trip that Mr. Hall had an experience which for hardship, peril and threatened starvation is without equal in the annals of the Rocky Mountain region. With his two companions, Mr. Hall reached the Uncompahgre, passed the site of Ouray, and came to Cow creek, where their quest for gold was unsuccessful. Previously they had made a camp in Baker's Park and here they decided to return. The trip around by the wagon road seemed too long for their supply of provisions, so, believing the next river over the divide from the Animas was the Los Pinos, by which they could find a short cut, they started over the mountains, but instead of striking the Los Pinos they came upon the Lake fork of the Gunnison. A man named Nate Hurd had a camp on the Uncompahgre, where Mr. Hall knew that some

hides were cached and upon which they could satisfy their growing hunger. Their small stock of rations had been exhausted and the three men were unable to obtain more, so they hurried their footsteps with the hope of reaching Hurd's camp across the mountains before starvation overpowered them. On the sixth day, as they toiled toward the summit of the mountain, they boiled the flour sacks they carried and drank the broth; then they ate their buckskin breeches, their boot-tops, and finally a buffalo-robe which they had used for a bed. In relating the details of the desperate situation Mr. Hall afterwards described how they relished a colony of ants which they found under a decaying log. But the three men persisted even without food,—staggering along the banks of precipices, where a slip meant a fall of hundreds of feet, clambering painfully over inclined planes of frozen snow, stumbling with weakness where any sudden concussion might have started an avalanche, falling down from sheer exhaustion when life seemed hardly worth the effort to rise. Mr. Hall finally realized that his two companions were plotting against him—scheming to murder him and use his body for food. This desperate intention becoming known to him he warned them that he would travel no farther with them, nor sleep in their presence. He made his bed in a hidden nook of the rocks, but did not remain there, which was all that saved his life as he found evidences the next morning that the two others had crept to his bed at night, bent upon taking his life. O'Neill and Harris soon after left him, but before many hours Harris returned, saying that he feared for his own life with O'Neill and preferred to remain with Hall. The men weakened rapidly to such an extent that they could scarcely regain their feet after resting. Toward the last they were obliged to travel mostly on their hands and knees, making about one mile each day. Then, one fortunate day, the report of Hall's pistol was heard by Ben Eaton, later state governor, and his party, who were prospecting in the vicinity. The two sufferers were quickly rescued and transported to Baker's Park, given a little food and started on the road to recovery. During the fourteen and one-half days upon this trip Mr. Hall was reduced in weight to just forty-eight pounds.

After this harrowing experience Mr. Hall returned to California Gulch and continued prospecting, also on Cash creek above Fairplay. In the spring of 1862, having located salt springs about twenty miles from Fairplay, Mr. Hall established the Colorado Salt Works. During the period of active operations these salt works were always managed by the Hall family. At this place the Indians received their annuities and upon order from the territorial government could also

receive salt. Mr. Hall was twice elected to the territorial legislature from this district, Park county, and in later years was elected from Lake county for one term. He was also county commissioner of Park county for three terms. His home in this county, erected in 1872, was and is considered the best residence in that locality.

In the winter of 1878 Charles L. Hall removed to Leadville and almost immediately began taking active part in the improvement and development of that community. His first work here was in contracting for the grading of streets, laying of pipes, etc., all of which was done under his personal supervision. A short time later, in company with such men as William Bush and H. W. Tabor, he organized a company to light Leadville with gas; Mr. Hall was afterwards one of the promoters of the same utility at Pueblo, being one of the directors of the Pueblo Gas & Electric Company. Mr. Hall was one of the firm of Bush, Tabor & Hall which opened the Windsor Hotel in Denver in June, 1880, then the largest and most popular hostelry in this part of the west. He afterward sold his interest in this hotel to Mr. Tabor.

Mr. Hall's mining success really began in the year 1881, when, with Dennis Sullivan and two others, he purchased the Mylo group of mines in the Ten Mile district. Before this time, Mr. Hall had prospected the same as hundreds of others and had met with the same indifferent success. He also bought an interest in the famous Sixth Street shaft in Leadville and in the Rose group at Ouray. In 1892 he went to Arizona and there discovered the noted Mammoth mine, out of which he took minerals worth eight hundred thousand dollars. At the time of his death Mr. Hall was the owner of about forty mines in Colorado and Arizona. Mr. Hall was delegated to represent Arizona territory at the metallic convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, in October, 1893.

During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Hall was a lieutenant in the Second Colorado Cavalry and participated in the various campaigns of that regiment. He was in the hunt for the guerrilla bands which came into this territory from the south and also was at Sand Creek, when the troops under Chivington so decisively defeated the Indians under Black Kettle.

In the year 1862 Mr. Hall was married to Mary Melissa Hill Nye, a native of New York state. A sketch of Mrs. Hall follows.

Mrs. Charles L. Hall

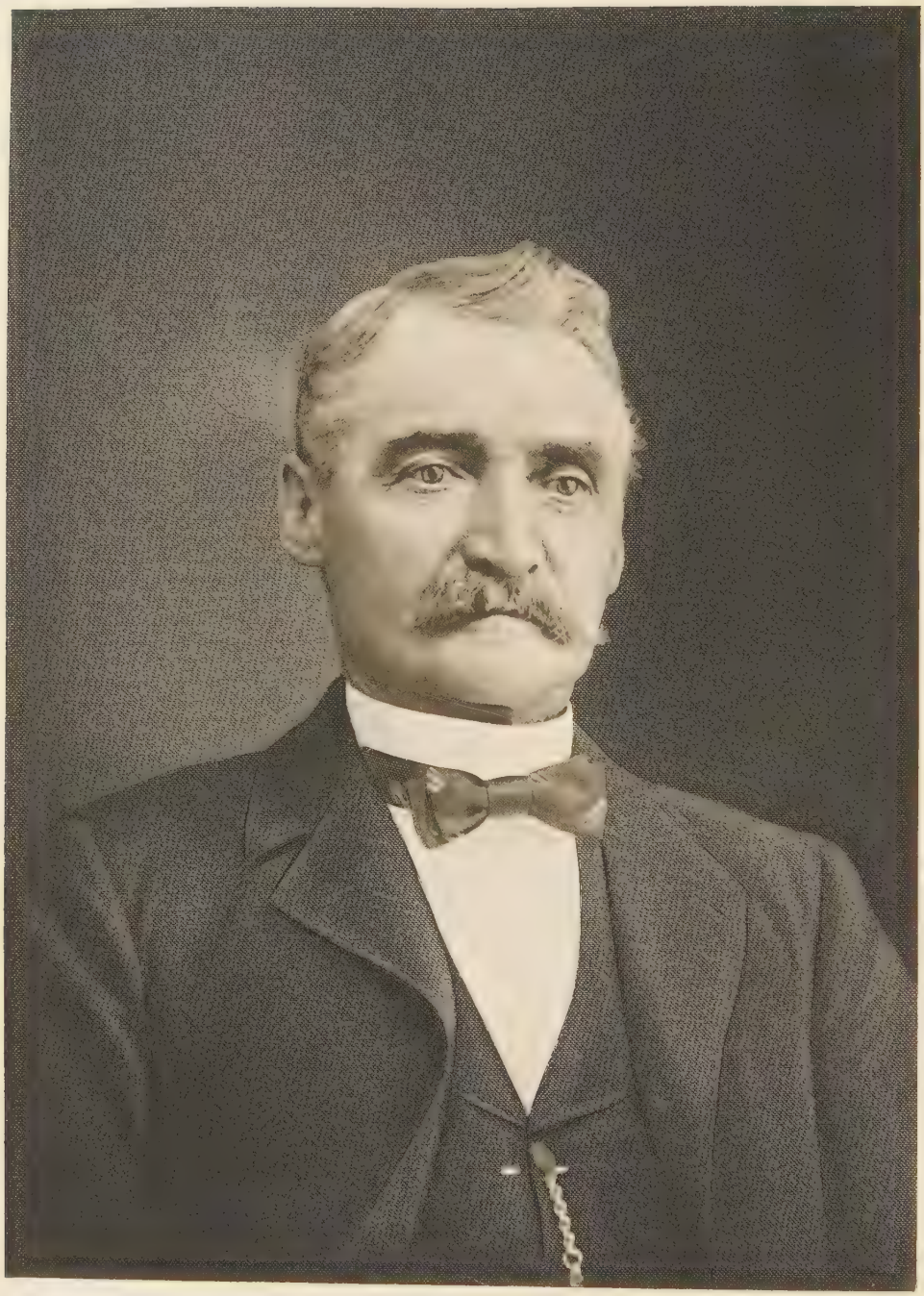
Mrs. Mary Melissa Hall

MARY MELISSA HALL, wife of Charles L. Hall, was born in Geneseo county, New York, March 8, 1838, and died July 17, 1899, in Denver, Colorado. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Barber) Hill, who were natives of New York state. Her girlhood days were spent in the state of her birth, where she received her schooling and at a very early age she married Nathan Nye. In the year 1860, in company with her husband, father and her two children—Ella and Hal B.—she came overland to the Pike's Peak country. Her experiences upon this trip and in making a home here were those of the typical pioneer woman of the west, but hard as they were they brought forth sterling traits of character which dominated her life.

In the year 1862 she was married to Charles L. Hall, to which union were born the following children: Minnie B., born May 2, 1863, wife of Edward R. Murphy, of Denver; Charles A., born July 19, 1865, died May 21, 1906, who was a miner, stockman, ranch-owner and operator of the Mammoth mine in Arizona; and Mildred Nettie, born May 30, 1869, wife of Thomas McQuade, of Park county.

During the early days of Colorado's history Mrs. Hall met and overcame with Spartan courage many of the trials and dangers attendant upon border life. There were Indians who often came to her home for food and who at one time fought a pitched battle in the rear of the house, the Utes, who were friendly with the whites, being arrayed against the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. After this engagement Mrs. Hall's home was utilized as a hospital for the wounded Indians. At another time, a desperado, who had terrorized the country more or less, called at the home while Mrs. Hall was alone and announced his intention of carrying her away with him. Undaunted, this brave woman played her part well in the face of this ruffian and placated him until she was able to reach her rifle and cover him. Fortunately for himself the desperado held up his hands as instructed, for Mrs. Hall was a dead shot. The first American flag in what is now the state of Colorado was made by Mrs. Hall on the 4th of July, 1861, her materials for the same consisting chiefly of a red flannel dress, a blue

sunbonnet and goods which had been intended for a white shroud. Mrs. Hall was then living at Bakers Park in the Ouray district and here she hoisted the flag; it was later cut down by a rebel sympathizer, but was afterwards returned to Mrs. Hall by that noted plainsman and scout—Kit Carson. In the formation and establishment of Christian Science in Denver and Colorado Mrs. Hall was the pioneer. Suffering from total blindness and lameness at one period of her life, she sought relief through the teachings of the Christian Science church and, having found not only relief but a cure for her afflictions, devoted her efforts afterwards to the start of the Christian Science practice in this part of the country. In 1885 the first services were held in her home at No. 412 Broadway and in 1886 services were held at No. 3 La Veta place.



Robert P. Cox

Robert S. Cox

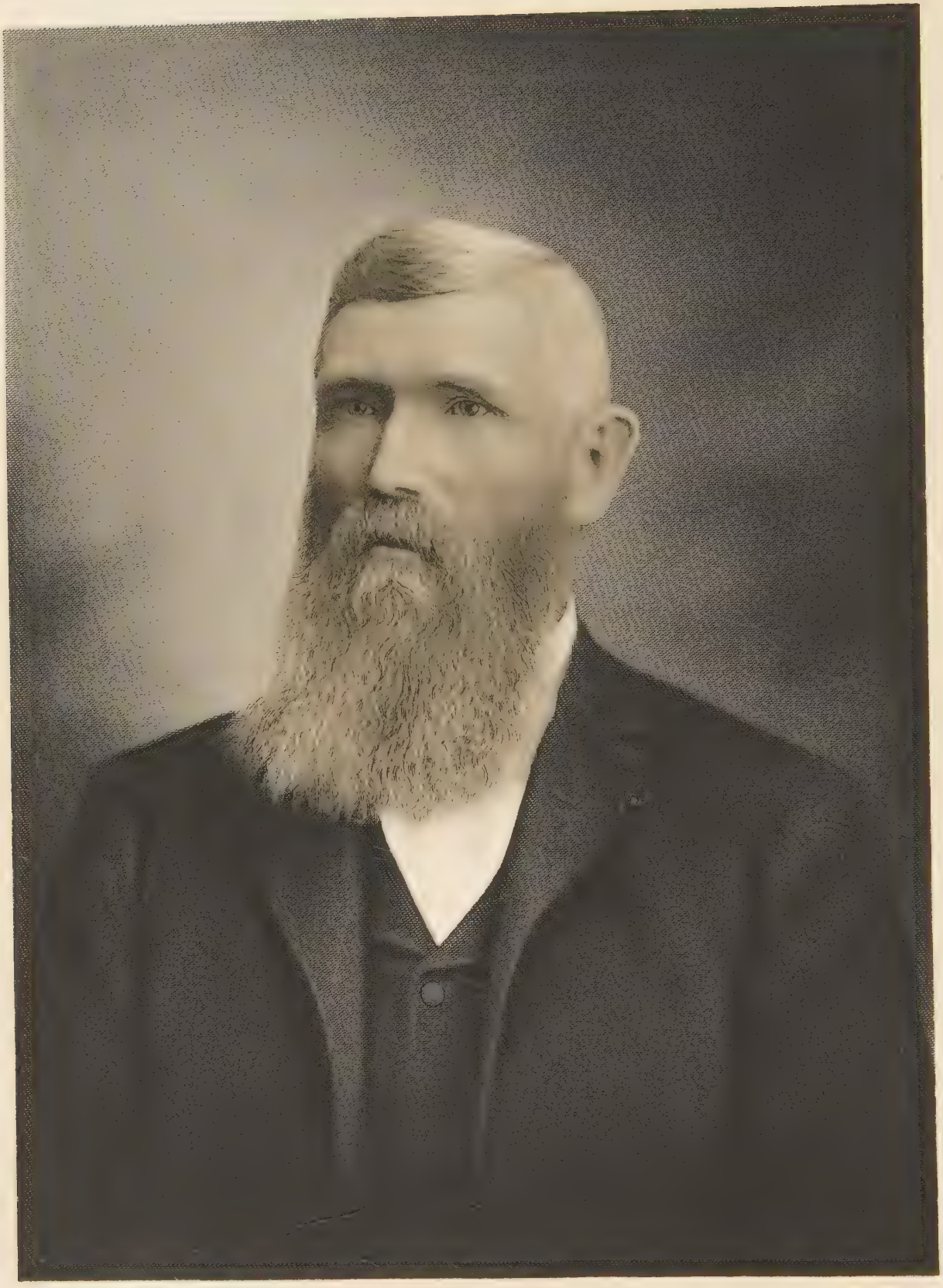
THE life record of Robert S. Cox covered a period of almost sixty-five years. Through much of this time he was identified with ranching interests in Colorado and was a most respected citizen of Loveland and of Weld county. He was born in New Jersey, September 3, 1837, a son of Stewart and Julia A. (Ivens) Cox, who were also natives of that state. The father followed farming in New Jersey and afterward in Indiana, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He put aside the cares and labors of the farm, however, after the death of his second wife. His first wife passed away in 1840 and following the death of his second wife Stewart Cox made his home with his son Robert until his demise, which occurred in 1888.

Robert S. Cox spent his youthful days in Indiana, where his experiences were those of the farmbred boy who divides his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority and in 1861, when a young man of twenty-four years, he responded to the country's call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company I, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, with which he served for four years. He then returned home with a most creditable military record, having valiantly defended the Union cause on many a southern battlefield. He afterward engaged in clerking in Indiana until 1883, when he determined to try his fortune in the west and made his way to Colorado, where he purchased a ranch in Weld county. This he cultivated and improved for six years, after which he removed to Greeley, where he made his home for a year and a half. He then took up his abode in Loveland and purchased forty-eight acres adjoining the city, in fact the tract is now a part of the city. His attention and energies were further given to the development and cultivation of the place until his death, which occurred in August, 1902. Since that time his widow has sold off most of the land in acre tracts, still occupying the old home.

It was in January, 1861, that Mr. Cox was united in marriage to Miss Martha Jane Ogden, a daughter of Elihu and Sarah A. (Parish)

Ogden, who were natives of Maryland and of Ohio respectively. Mrs. Cox was born in Indiana in March, 1843, her parents having removed to that state at an early day. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser and bought and improved land in the Hoosier state, devoting his remaining days to farming in Indiana. He died in 1860, while his wife was called to her final rest in February, 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox were born six children: Homer D., now residing at Loveland; Nellie, the wife of Willis Sheets, whose home is in Montana; Burchard M., a resident farmer of Larimer county; and Lulu M., Florence A. and George S., all deceased.

Mr. Cox served as a justice of the peace in Weld county and was faithful in office, his decisions at all times being strictly fair and impartial, based upon the law and the equity in the case. His political endorsement was given to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the teachings of which he loyally adhered. He was also a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity and he proudly wore the little bronze button that proclaimed him a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In all matters of citizenship he was as true and loyal to his country as when he followed the nation's starry banner on southern battlefields. In fact his entire life was marked by integrity and faithfulness to duty and his sterling worth won for him warm friendships, so that his death was deeply regretted not only by his immediate family but throughout the entire community when he was called to the home beyond.



Joseph Standle

Joseph Standley

JOSEPH STANDLEY, who passed away on the 14th of January, 1917, was a man whose high principles and broad mindedness were manifest in every relation of life. His history is an inspiring one, indicating what may be accomplished through individual effort directed by keen intelligence and sound judgment. Mr. Standley was a native of Illinois, born November 1, 1838, and was therefore in the seventy-ninth year of his age when called to his final rest. In his boyhood days he accompanied his parents to Nebraska and was there reared upon the home farm, acquiring his education in one of the typical little district schoolhouses. He had no other educational training, but in the school of experience learned many valuable lessons. His naturally keen intellect enabled him to glean knowledge from every situation of life and his associates knew him as a man of broad information and liberal culture. He was a young man of twenty-five years when in 1863 he came to Colorado, making his way to Central City, Gilpin county, then called Nevada or Bald Mountain. He engaged in prospecting and in the early days he purchased a ranch property on Clear creek, of which he remained the owner for forty years but lived thereon for only one summer. His mining interests proved profitable. He became the owner of the celebrated California mine, which yielded him a large fortune. He was particularly successful in his mining ventures by reason of the extreme care which he displayed in making his investments and the efficiency and economy with which he operated the properties that came under his control.

From Central City Mr. Standley removed to Golden and afterward became a resident of Denver, becoming a well known figure in financial circles of the capital city. In 1870 he entered into business relations with Joseph A. Thatcher, now chairman of the board of the Denver National Bank, and thus formed the banking firm of Thatcher & Standley, taking over the business of the banking house of Warren, Hussey & Company. After conducting their interests as a private banking institution for three years the firm of Thatcher & Standley organized the First National Bank of Central City, the

former becoming its president and the latter its vice president. The bank has maintained a prosperous existence throughout all the intervening years and until the time of his demise Mr. Standley remained one of its stockholders, while Mr. Thatcher is still connected with the institution, but both retired as officers about fifteen years before the death of Mr. Standley. It was in 1884 that these two gentlemen, together with Dennis Sullivan, William H. James, Edward Eddy and James B. Grant, organized the Denver National Bank and from that time until called to his final rest Mr. Standley remained a member of its directorate and rendered most valuable service to the institution in his sound business advice and judgment. To other fields Mr. Standley also extended his efforts. He was prominently connected with the raising of fine horses in association with J. W. Gaynor of Boulder county and this enterprise, like the others with which he was connected, proved profitable. In fact whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion, his energy and keen discrimination enabling him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties which arose in his business career.

It was in 1863 that Joseph Standley was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Shay. Theirs was an ideal home relationship which was terminated in the death of Mr. Standley on the 14th of January, 1917. His pronounced characteristics and his sterling worth are indicated in the following.

"Denver, February 7, 1917.

"To the Directors of the Denver National Bank,

"Denver, Colo.

"Gentlemen:

"The committee appointed by your board to draft resolutions on the death of our highly esteemed director, Mr. Joseph Standley, beg to submit the following:

"Mr. Standley died in San Diego, California, on Sunday, January 14, 1917, of a paralytic stroke after a brief illness. Mr. Standley was one of our oldest directors. He joined Mr. Sullivan, Governor Grant, Mr. James, Mr. Eddy, Mr. Sauer and Mr. Thatcher in organizing the Denver National Bank in December, 1884. From that date, although a silent man, unpretentious, retiring and unobtrusive, he was a most loyal, earnest and effective worker in the interest of and the building up of the bank in every way and at all times during the trying days of 1893 and again in 1907 he stood ready to place his entire fortune at the disposal of the bank to meet the threatened situation regardless of his personal interests. Although Mr. Standley lived in Denver more than thirty years, he

was but little known, a quiet man of strong friendships and unquestioned loyalty and also of the strictest honor and integrity. In all of his relations, not only with his friends but with all mankind, his simple word was as good as his bond in any undertaking.

"Resolved that in the death of Mr. Standley the bank has lost one of its most valued directors, a kindly, lovable man whose friendship and association were highly prized by every member of the board, and we hereby extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Standley and all relatives of the family.

"Resolved that these resolutions be recorded in the minute book of the bank and a copy be engraved and presented to Mrs. Standley.

"Respectfully,

"J. A. Thatcher.

"Harry C. James."

Such an appreciation from lifetime friends is indeed a record of which the widow and the many friends of Mr. Standley may well be proud. Following the death of her husband Mrs. Standley erected a beautiful mausoleum in Fairmount cemetery at a cost of fifty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. It is a most artistic structure, built in the style of Grecian architecture, with heavy bronze doors and having a height of twenty feet. It was built of Vermont granite and was completed on the 30th of June, 1918. In addition Mrs. Standley has given as a memorial to her husband the north wing of the City Museum in City Park, which is one hundred and fifty by seventy feet and was erected at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Standley was a Mason and always exemplified the highest principles and purposes of the craft. Loyalty was one of his most marked characteristics—loyalty to the business interests which he represented, loyalty to his friends and loyalty to the ideals which he ever cherished. No one ever came to know Joseph Standley that did not appreciate him at his true worth and his memory will long be cherished by all who came within the circle of his friendship.

F. E. Patterson

Frederick Earle Robinson

FREDERICK EARLE ROBINSON, deceased, whose connection with the commercial interests of Colorado Springs was of vital value to the city, was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, March 25, 1853, a son of the Rev. William and Jane (Wynn) Robinson. The father, who was of Irish Protestant descent, being from the north of Ireland, was a Congregational minister. The mother was born in Connecticut and both parents died in the east. They had two sons, the brother of Frederick E. Robinson being William Franklin Robinson, now a manufacturer of rubber goods in the east.

Frederick E. Robinson attended the public schools of Holliston and of Boston, Massachusetts, and was afterward graduated from the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical College at Boston, having determined to engage in the drug business as a life work. His first position as head prescription clerk was with the Atkinson Drug Company, then, as now, located at the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets in Boston. In this connection Mr. Robinson was regarded as one of the very ablest men in his profession in that city.

In the autumn of 1875, however, Mr. Robinson sought the health-giving air of Colorado, making his way to Colorado Springs. He was the first patient to whom Dr. Knight, the celebrated physician of Boston, recommended the climate of Colorado Springs to recuperate following an attack of pneumonia, and it proved highly efficacious for Mr. Robinson, who decided to remain here. He accepted a position as a prescription clerk in the leading drug store of the town. His advance in a business way was rapid, attended by proportionate financial success. In 1877 he established a drug store of his own at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, now known as the "busy corner," and within a short time he had built up a business of large and gratifying proportions. During his active life Mr. Robinson acquired other business properties and at his death was rated as one of the well-to-do men of Colorado. He remained an active factor in the drug trade for a number of years, but the business was sold in 1903 to the Druehl interests of Salt Lake City.

although the building occupied by Mr. Robinson is yet a part of the estate.

On the 11th of September, 1877, Frederick E. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Scotland Mackenzie, who resided in Evanston, Illinois, and in New York city. She came to Colorado in 1875 on account of her grandmother's health. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born the following named: Thomas Mackenzie, now living in Colorado Springs; Jane, the wife of Major Etienne Bujac, now located at Carlsbad, New Mexico, and the mother of a daughter, Adele; Paul, who died in infancy; Frederick E., Jr., who is with the Ingersoll Manufacturing Company of Rockford, Illinois; Beatrice, who died at the age of eight years; Lucy, who passed away at the age of eleven; and Winifred Margaret, the wife of Harold Ingersoll, of Broadmoor, by whom she has one son, Winthrop II.

The family circle was again broken by the hand of death when Frederick E. Robinson passed away November 3, 1903, at the Menger Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, being one of the last victims of the yellow fever scourge which swept the southern part of the United States at that time. He was a Mason who exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft and he was a member of all the leading clubs of Colorado Springs. He was universally esteemed and loved. He had the faculty of making friends wherever he went as well as winning success.

Chas Hendy Jr -

Charles Hendy, Jr.

CHARLES HENDY, JR., the efficient manager of the Ford Plant in Denver and one of Colorado's leading young business men, is a true son of the mighty west, where his entire life has been passed. He was born in North Platte, Nebraska, September 30, 1875, and is a son of Charles and Katie (Jeanette) Hendy.

His father is a native of New York city, but in August, 1869, after having completed his course in pharmacy, received the appointment of hospital steward in the United States army. In March, 1870, he was assigned to duty in the Department of the Platte, coming west to Omaha, and was immediately assigned to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado territory, which was just across the South Platte river from the present town of Julesburg. It was there that he became a hunter of big game, for the Buffalo then roamed the prairies of Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming in great herds. He was successively transferred to the Sidney Barracks, Sidney, Nebraska, Fort McPherson, Nebraska, just east of North Platte; Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and Fort Fetterman, Wyoming. It was while at McPherson that he made the acquaintance of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), Kit Carson, and other noted scouts of the early days. While at Fort Fetterman he was assigned to duty with the Powder River expedition under the command of General George Crook, which went after Chief "Dull Knife's" band of Sioux Indians, and camped on the north fork of the Powder river. Today Mr. Hendy is one of six living pensioners in Nebraska of the Federal Government, who have been pensioned as Indian fighters, for he was engaged in many interesting encounters with the Indians. In December, 1880, he resigned from the army and removed to North Platte, Nebraska, where he has since been engaged in the cattle business, and today is one of the influential citizens of his home city. While at Fort McPherson, in 1872, he met and married Katie Jeanette. In their family were three children: William J., who was born at Fort McPherson in 1872, and is now a resident of North Platte, Nebraska; Charles, Jr., of this review; and Mrs. Lillian West-

fall, who was born at Fort Fetterman and is now living in North Platte.

In early life Charles Hendy, Jr., attended the public schools of Nebraska, and was graduated from the high school at North Platte in June, 1894. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1898. During his first two years in that institution he was under the instruction of General John J. Pershing, then a first lieutenant and commandant of cadets. While this was a quarter of a century ago, yet Mr. Hendy has not forgotten the wonderful discipline practiced by General Pershing, who at that time gave promise of a great future as a military commander. When the war broke out between Spain and the United States Mr. Hendy enlisted in the Second Nebraska Regiment, which unfortunately went only as far as Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Before the war closed he was promoted to sergeant major and was holding that title when discharged. Prior to his graduation from the university he had been captain of the Cadet Military Company, but as the government did not recognize such military titles, he entered the service of his country as a private, being mustered in on the 10th of May, 1898, and mustered out October 24, 1898. For five years he was a member of the Nebraska National Guard and served on the staff of Adjutant General Barry of that state. During that time he was connected with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with headquarters at North Platte.

On the 5th of October, 1905, Mr. Hendy came to Denver and embarked in the automobile business, with which he has since been identified. On the 11th of December, 1907, he opened a branch establishment at this place for the Ford Motor Company. Their present plant was completed December 15, 1913, and is today one of Ford's largest branches, with a force of three hundred and fifty employes. It was the seventh branch of the company established in the United States and Mr. Hendy has since been in control of the entire western district, including Colorado, Wyoming, western Nebraska and New Mexico. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability and has been remarkably successful in his undertakings.

On the 16th of February, 1904, Mr. Hendy was married in North Platte, Nebraska, to Miss Jessie M. Bratt, a daughter of John Bratt, one of the early and prominent pioneers of that state. They have one child, Charles Bratt, who was born in Denver, November 9, 1909, and is now attending the public schools of the city.

Mr. Hendy is a director of the Denver Civic and Commercial

Association and also of the Rotary Club of Denver. He is a member of the Colorado Alumni Association of the University of Nebraska and is president of the alumni association of Beta Theta Phi, a Greek letter society. He is likewise a member of the Lakewood Country Club, the University Club and the Denver Athletic Club. He is a prominent Mason, having taken the Knight Templar degrees, and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is today one of the prominent business men of the city and occupies an enviable position in industrial circles.

Yours truly, W. H. Henderson M.D.

Louis W. Hendershott

LOUIS W. HENDERSHOTT is living retired in a beautiful home at the corner of Seventh street and Turner avenue in Berthoud. For a long period he was identified with ranching interests but ultimately put aside business cares to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He was born in Livingston county, New York, March 24, 1856, a son of John and Sarah (Sterner) Hendershott, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer and in early life removed to New York, where he purchased land about 1840. He improved that place and continued its cultivation throughout the remainder of his days. His father also became a resident of the Empire state at the same time and purchased land there. He had twelve sons and they all settled in that vicinity. The death of John Hendershott occurred in New York in 1860 and his widow, long surviving him, passed away in 1889.

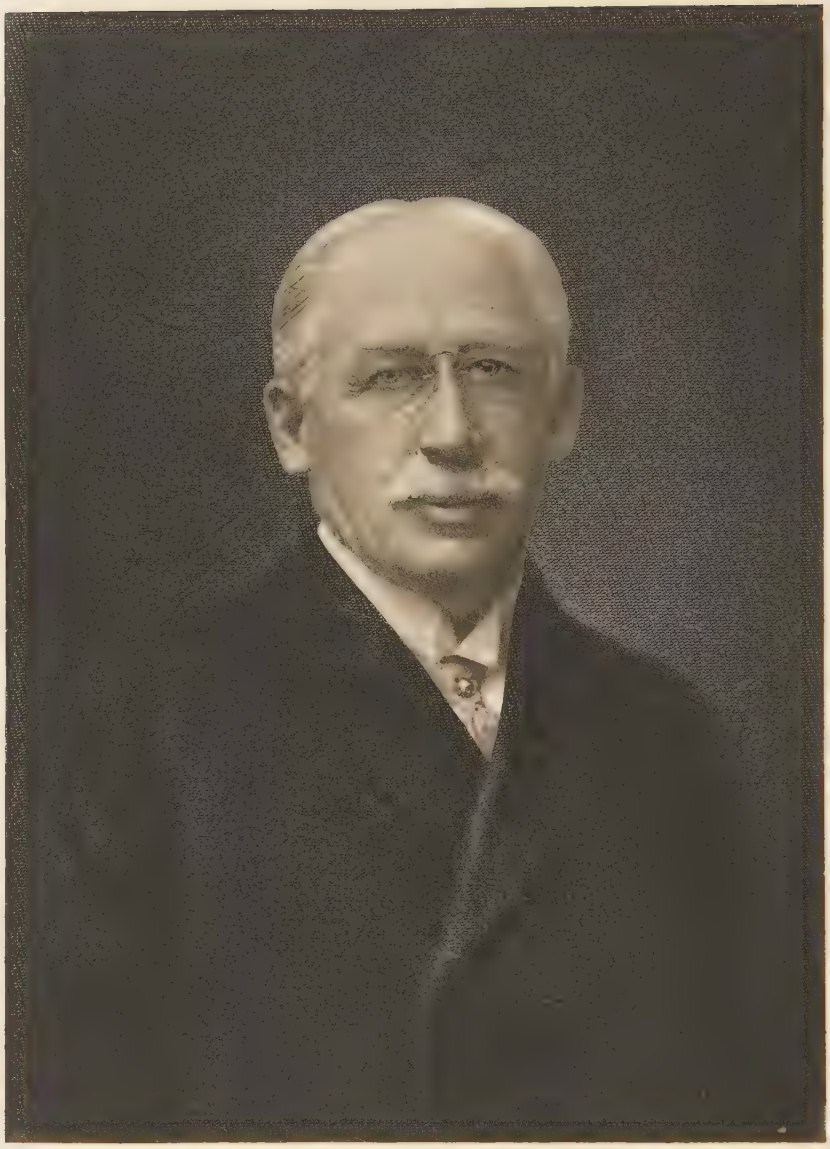
Louis W. Hendershott was reared and educated in the Empire state, remaining under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, after which he cultivated the home farm for three years. He had previously had liberal experience in that line of work, his vacation periods being devoted to the task of developing and cultivating the fields. In 1881 he left the east for Colorado and took up his abode in Larimer county, purchasing land a mile south of Berthoud which he improved. In partnership with H. V. Bennett, he bought the property and together they carried on their ranching interests for six years, at the end of which time Mr. Hendershott disposed of his interests to Mr. Bennett. He afterward rented land for a year and next bought one hundred and sixty acres in Weld county four a half miles northeast of Berthoud. This he at once began to develop and improve and continued its cultivation until 1900 but lived upon the place until 1914, when he took up his abode in Berthoud, erecting a large and attractive residence at the corner of Seventh street and Turner avenue, where he has since remained. While upon his ranch he engaged in the raising of high grade Percheron horses and shorthorn cattle. He also fed sheep for several years. He is now a stockholder and one of the directors in the First National Bank of Berthoud

and is a stockholder in the Fairburn Lumber Company of Berthoud. His investments have been judiciously made and he derives therefrom a substantial annual income.

In September, 1883, Mr. Hendershott was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Keirnes and to them were born two sons: Carroll C., who is operating his father's place and one of his own adjoining; and Orlan N., a farmer of Weld county, living a mile north and a mile and a half east of the old home place. The wife and mother passed away in July, 1900, and on the 4th of February, 1902, Mr. Hendershott wedded Jennie Parker.

Politically he is a democrat and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Eastern Star and in these associations are found the rules which govern his conduct and shape his course in all the relations of life. He commands the respect, confidence and goodwill of those with whom he has been brought in contact and his friends in this section of the state are legion.

Mrs. Jennie P. Pendershott.



Chas Hobbs

Charles Milton Hobbs

CHARLES MILTON HOBBS, who died in Denver, January 27, 1910, left the impress of his individuality in various ways upon the life and thought of this city. He was prominent in railway and business circles for many years and was equally well known as a philanthropist and man of letters. His birth occurred in Carthage, Indiana, October 4, 1854, his parents being Dr. Wilson and Zelinda (Williams) Hobbs, the former a prominent physician of the Hoosier state, who removed from Carthage to Knightstown, Indiana, and there spent his remaining days.

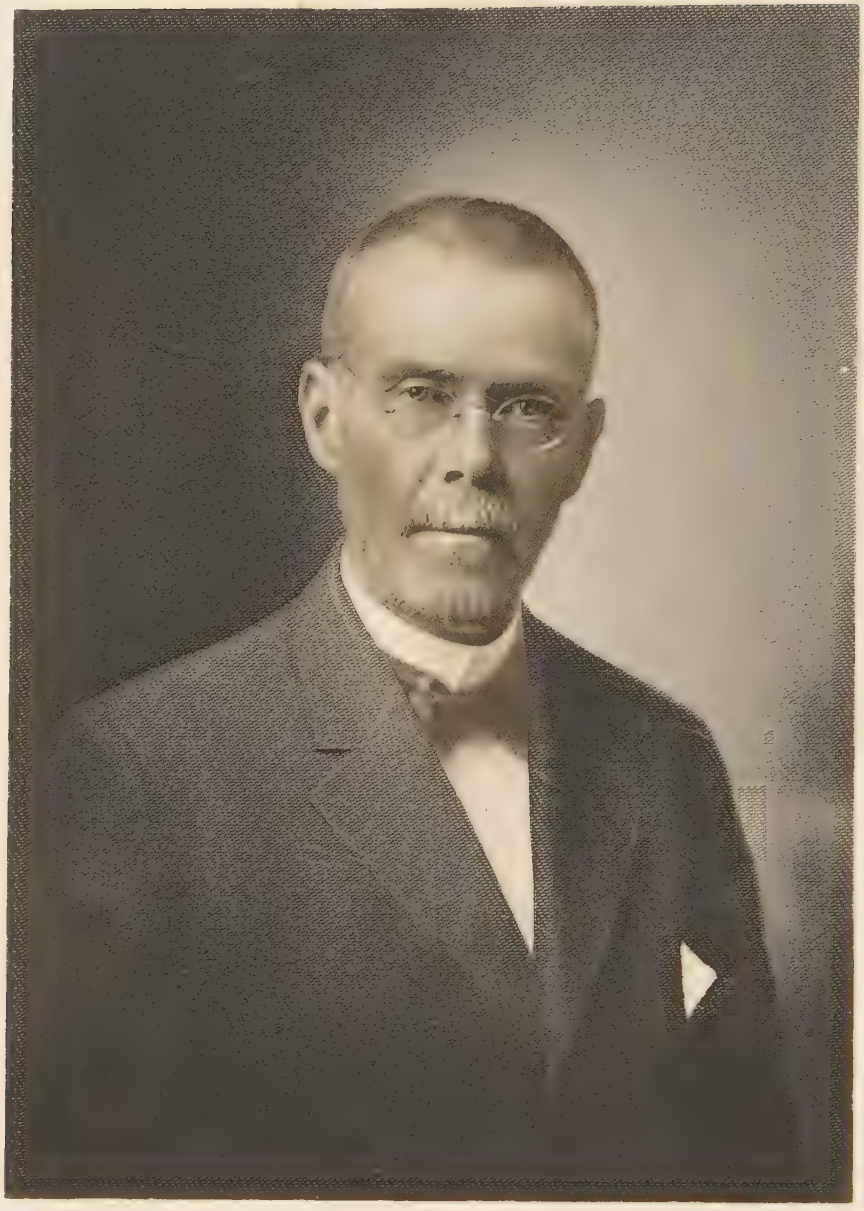
It was in the common schools of his native state that C. M. Hobbs mastered the elementary branches of learning, while later he became a student in the University of Indiana at Bloomington. Following his removal to the west he was employed for a time in the United States Government Signal Service, Bureau of Observation, and was stationed at Pike's Peak. In the year 1878 he entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company and remained in the responsible position of purchasing agent for the line, for twenty-five years. In 1904 he went to Nevada, where, in company with Rodney Curtis, Lawrence Phipps, Delos Chappell and other prominent men of Denver he organized the Nevada & California Power Company, of which he was made manager, thus directing the important interests of that corporation. In business affairs he displayed keen judgment and marked sagacity, readily recognizing the difficulties as well as the opportunities of every situation and bending his energies with determination to the mastery of the former and the utilization of the latter. Failure had no part in his scheme of things. He recognized the fact that there can always be carved out paths whereby one may reach the desired goal, and energy and determination brought him far on the highroad to success.

On the 9th of August, 1879, Mr. Hobbs was united in marriage to Miss Ina S. Blaine, of Colorado Springs, who survives him and is prominent in the social life of Denver. She belongs to several clubs and is interested in the various activities promoted by Denver women for the benefit of the city. In this she follows the lead

of her husband, whose efforts in behalf of public progress were far reaching and resultant.

Mr. Hobbs was a member of the Central Presbyterian church, in the work of which he took a most helpful part. He was vitally interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and was president of the Denver branch for ten years. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and along more strictly social lines his connection was with the Denver Club and the Denver Athletic Club.

He was a profound student and took great interest in literary matters, his reading being broad and most comprehensive. He had great pride in collecting a magnificent library, with the contents of which he was intimately familiar, and he was the author of a number of published lectures, notably "Colorado vs. Switzerland," which he delivered throughout the east by request of various railroad and civic associations. The entire trend of his aid and influence was toward uplift and advancement, for the individual and for the commonwealth, and association with him meant expansion and elevation.



C. G. Buckingham

Charles G. Buckingham

CHARLES G. BUCKINGHAM, president of the National State Bank of Boulder and a prominent figure in the financial circles of his section of the state, was born in Van Wert, Ohio, in 1846. His father, Walter Buckingham, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1812 and was a son of Milton Buckingham, who went from Connecticut to the middle west, having been a representative of one of the old New England families. Walter Buckingham was reared to farm life but devoted much of his attention to merchandising after attaining his majority and was thus long associated with the business interests of Van Wert, Ohio. He was there married to Miss Priscilla Strother and passed away in the year 1849, when but thirty-seven years of age. His widow long survived and departed this life in 1912.

Charles G. Buckingham pursued his early education in the common schools of Van Wert, Ohio, and later spent two years as a student in Kenyon College. In 1870 he arrived in Colorado, then a young man of twenty-four years, and took up his abode in the town of Greeley, which had just been founded. There he resided for four years, being junior member of the private bank of Emerson, West and Buckingham, and in 1875 he removed to Boulder and started the bank of Buckingham Brothers. Here he has since made his home, covering a period of more than forty-three years. He has throughout the greater part of his life been actively and continuously connected with banking and there are few men in the state who have a more comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the banking business in all of its departments. In 1877 he was elected to the presidency of the National State Bank of Boulder which took over the private bank of Buckingham Brothers, and for forty-one years has continued in that position, directing the interests and shaping the policy of the institution, which has long been regarded as one of the foremost banks of that section of the state.

Mr. Buckingham is a member of the Presbyterian church, serving as a trustee, and he belongs to the Boulder Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day he does not seek nor desire public office.

W. C. Bradbury

William C. Bradbury

WILLIAM C. BRADBURY is numbered among the builders of the great western empire. His life work literally and figuratively has been along construction lines, leading to the utilization of the natural resources and to the development of Colorado in many ways. An eminent American statesman has said that eastern training and learning grafted upon western opportunity produces the strongest in American citizenship. William C. Bradbury constitutes an example of this. He was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, February 1, 1849, a son of Cotton C. and Rebecca Bradbury. His father was born in York, Maine, in August, 1822, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Brewer, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1819, a representative of one of the old Quaker families. Soon after the birth of William C. Bradbury, the father went to California, attracted by the mining excitement on the Pacific coast. The trip was made in 1849 by way of the overland route and after two years spent on the western coast he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama. During the early youth of his son William, he and his family resided in Boston or near that city. There were five sons but only two are now living, the surviving brother of our subject being George E. Bradbury, of Colorado.

William C. Bradbury acquired a common school education in Boston, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, but when fourteen years of age ran away from home to enlist for service in the Civil war. He was accepted and spent two weeks as a drummer boy, after which his father found him and took him home. For a year or two afterward, however, he was so persistent in his desire to enter the army that his father finally gave consent; but by that time the eighteen-year-old law was rigidly enforced and Mr. Bradbury, being young in appearance and slight in build, was not accepted at the recruiting offices of either the army or the navy in Boston, to both of which he applied. Between 1868 and 1871 he held several salaried positions in Boston and for a year he owned and operated a job printing office in that city. In 1871 he came to the west to make a payment on properties at Evans, Colorado, for his father, who was interested with a number of St. Louis parties in colonizing the town of Evans. Mr. Bradbury arrived in Denver in June, 1871, and concluded to remain

in this state. As a boy he had always been intensely interested in hunting, trapping and fishing and he spent the winter of 1871-2 in the cattle camp of Lyman Cole at Fremont Orchard, on the Platte river in Colorado, in hunting buffaloes, antelope and wolves and in trapping otter, beaver and other fur-bearing animals, as well as in making a trip to the mountains up the Cache la Poudre river after elk and deer.

In the spring of 1872, Mr. Bradbury was united in marriage to Miss Hattie A. Howe, who came from Boston, Massachusetts, to Colorado with her parents in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury began their domestic life in Denver, which at that time was a city of five thousand population. They became the parents of seven children: Buckley C., Miriam, William C., Harriet, Isabelle B., Luther F. and George Edward; but only four of the number are now living, these being: Harriet, the wife of G. H. Locke, of Milford, Massachusetts; Isabelle B., now Mrs. I. B. Gelder, of Denver; Luther F., of Boston, Massachusetts; and George E., who is now a member of the United States aviation service.

After establishing his home in Denver, Mr. Bradbury entered the employ of Lewis & Bancroft, architects, as a draftsman and in the latter part of the year 1872 removed to Colorado Springs, where he entered mercantile circles, establishing a prosperous business as a dealer in paints, oils, glass, artists' materials and wall paper, and employing a force of men for painting and paper hanging. He continued the business until 1878, when his health failed and, physicians insisting that he must live out-of-doors, he sold the business and began freighting with a mule outfit from Colorado Springs to Leadville. His patronage in this direction increased until he was utilizing five eight-mule teams, the route being up Ute Pass via South Park and Buena Vista. At the same time he also established a six-horse stage line and mail route from Colorado Springs to Leadville, via Ute Pass and Weston Pass, and operated these until the South Park Railroad was completed into South Park and the Rio Grande Railroad was approaching Leadville, making it impossible to further compete with the railroads. His entire outfit was then taken to Tres Piedras, New Mexico, where under R. E. Sloan, who was then in charge of the southern division of the tie and timber department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad construction, he was put in charge of two sawmills and the tie camps at Tres Piedras and of the transportation of the lumber and ties from these camps used in the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad between Antonita and the New Mexico state line. From there he moved the mules and mill outfits and

performed similar services in the construction of portions of the line of the same railroad between Chama and Durango. This being completed, his outfits were then moved on to be used in connection with grading work on the Burlington Railroad, then building into Denver. He completed his first contract of six miles of railroad grading near the present town of Akron, Colorado, and from that time until 1909 was actively engaged in railroad construction, doing work in various departments, including tunnelling, grading, masonry, bridge work and track laying, in many of the western states and old Mexico. He also constructed numerous irrigation systems of canals and reservoirs in Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho and Wyoming. Associated with partners he had the contract for forty miles of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Montana. He also had the contract for thirty miles of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad in Colorado and Nebraska, fifty miles of the Oregon Short Line Railroad in Idaho, thirty-five miles of the Colorado Midland Railroad in Colorado, one hundred and twenty miles of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific between the Missouri river and Colorado Springs, Colorado. He also constructed ninety-seven miles of the Pecos Valley Railroad in Texas and New Mexico, including grading, bridging and track laying, had the contract for large portions of the Chihuahua & Pacific Railroad in old Mexico, fifty miles of the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth Railroad in Colorado, forty miles of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern in Illinois and Wisconsin, also portions of the Laramie, Hahns Peak & Pacific Railroad in Wyoming, three hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, including new and second track, in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado and sundry short lines for the Denver & Rio Grande and for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company in Colorado. He has constructed numerous irrigation systems, including canals and storage reservoirs, in the states of Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, of which the following are some of the larger and more important: the systems of the Idaho Mining & Irrigation Company of Idaho; the Wyoming Development Company in Wyoming, of which the town of Wheatland is now the business center; the Pecos Valley irrigation system, New Mexico, of which Carlsbad and Roswell are the principal centers; and the Colorado canal in Colorado.

Mr. Bradbury has also been engaged in sundry development projects of the state, the most conspicuous being perhaps the lands under the Colorado canal mentioned above, which takes its water from the north side of the Arkansas river, about twenty miles east of Pueblo, and covers the lands surrounding the present towns of Ordway, Sugar

City, Olney Springs and Crowley. He constructed this canal in 1890 under contract and afterward acquired ownership of the same, as well as thirty-five thousand acres of land underlying it, which he purchased from the state of Colorado. At the time of construction there was not a habitation under the line of the canal, the land being open prairie cattle range, though the Missouri Pacific Railroad had been completed through it. Shortly after the construction of the canal he sold large interests in the property but has been continually interested and engaged in its colonization and development up to the present. At one time, while still owning ten thousand acres of the lands and water rights, he operated sixteen different farms of large acreage under irrigation and at times was interested in the cattle and sheep business, one year feeding and fattening seven thousand head of lambs, which he sold in eastern markets; and the following year he fattened, and marketed in the east seventeen thousand head of lambs. While developing the properties he also planted on the same over seven hundred acres in apple and other fruit orchards.

Mr. Bradbury has always been an enthusiastic sportsman and angler since earliest childhood, having hunted all smaller game and fish as a boy in New England, while after coming to Colorado he annually hunted buffalo until 1876, when they became scarce. He has devoted all his spare time and found his recreation in the hunting of game on the plains and mountains of the west, including elk, deer, sheep, antelope, bear, etc., down to the smaller game animals and game birds. He has enjoyed fishing in most of the western states and also fished in the ocean for salmon, tuna, swordfish and all other large game fish of the Pacific, together with tarpon and other game fish of the Gulf, as well as all the large game fish of Florida and the Atlantic waters. He is and has been a member of numerous hunting and fishing clubs of Colorado, Utah, California and Texas, including the Tuna Club of California, and he likewise has membership in the Denver and other clubs of the capital. For years he has been an enthusiastic oölogical student and collector and has donated to the Colorado Museum of Natural History probably the most extensive collection of birds' eggs on public exhibition in the United States, comprising over four thousand five hundred sets of eggs with nests and representing nearly nine hundred different species of North American birds. His life has been one of intense activity and broad usefulness. His labors have always been of a character that have contributed to upbuilding and progress and he has been a most dominant factor in shaping the development of the west, opportunity ever being to him a call to action to which he has made ready response.

J. A. Weir

Jerome A. Weir

JEROME A. WEIR, of Colorado Springs, seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death, was one of those Colorado pioneers who faced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, while in arduous toil his efforts to reclaim and develop a wild region were producing results the benefits of which are still enjoyed. Mr. Weir was born in New Jersey, about fifty miles from New York city, on the 4th of March, 1840, and his life record covered the intervening period to the 2d of August, 1918, when he passed away in Colorado Springs. His father, George Weir, was a merchant and manufacturer of agricultural implements. He wedded Elizabeth Beaver and he spent his last days in Nauvoo, Illinois. The family numbered but two sons and Austin H., brother of Jerome A., is also deceased.

When eight years of age Jerome A. Weir became a pupil in a private school in Philadelphia, but the family soon afterward removed to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he attended the common schools for one winter. The next removal took the family to Peoria, Illinois, and six months afterward to Nauvoo. There the father passed away and the mother subsequently removed with her sons to Moline, Illinois, in 1848. Later she became a resident of Keithsburg, Illinois, but afterward returned to Moline. There Jerome A. Weir worked in the mills and learned the lumber business while attending school. In the year 1861, having heard most interesting reports of Pike's Peak and the discovery of gold, he started overland for the west and finally reached California Gulch after a six weeks' journey across the country. He secured work on a mining claim with a promise of two dollars and a half per day, but when three weeks had passed and he received no pay he went to Breckenridge, Colorado, where he remained until the following fall. He then returned to his old home in Moline, Illinois, to bring his brother and two cousins to Colorado with him. The return trip was one of much excitement, for the members were attacked by Indians, although they finally reached Denver in safety. From that place Mr. Weir made his way to Breckenridge and in January, 1863, camped on the site of Cañon City, while subse-

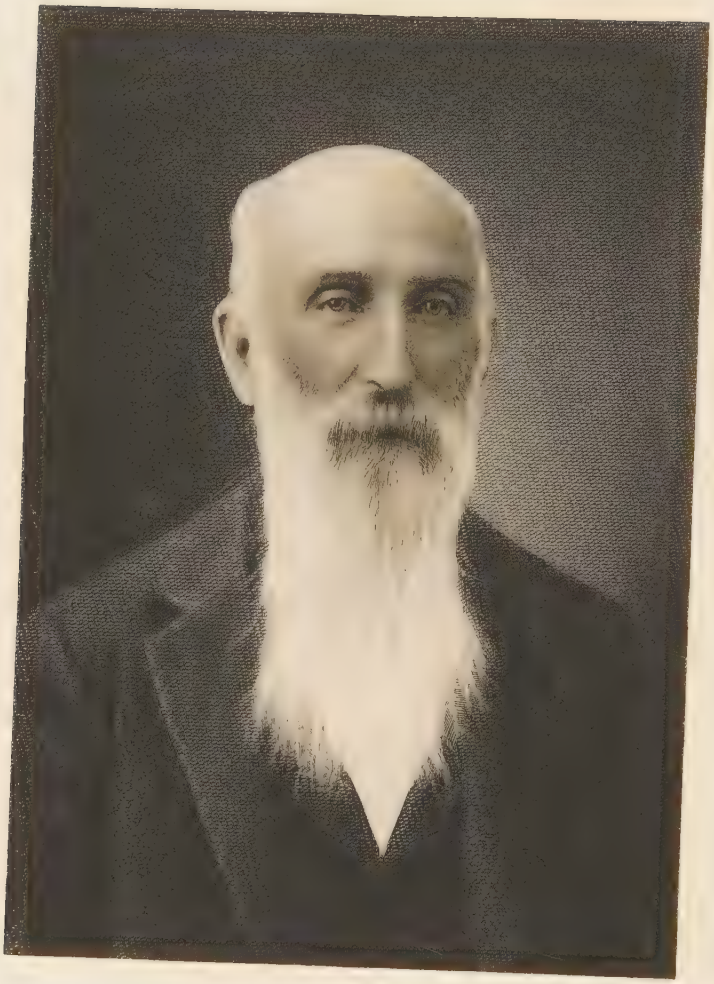
quently he removed to Little Buttes. There he worked for a short time at the carpenter's trade but soon afterward secured employment at a sawmill on Fountain creek, where he labored until the mill was destroyed by fire in August of that year. After the destruction of the mill, which resulted in the loss of his summer's wages, the company rented a mill on the Divide, fifteen miles from Colorado Springs, and Mr. Weir finally secured an interest in the business and eventually became sole owner. This was one of the first lumber mills of the district and was known as Weir's mill. He spent three years there and then located on Rule creek, where he engaged in the lumber trade. In 1868 he built a mill on the Divide, on Squirrel creek, but in 1869 removed the mill to Easton. The previous year he discovered the body of Charley Everhart near the present site of Colorado College and saw the band of Indians that had scalped him. While going to work one day at Easton, Mr. Weir was surrounded by a band of seventy-five Indians who demanded food. He refused to give it to them, and by convincing them that a hostile tribe was threatening them, he dispersed the entire band.

In 1882 Mr. Weir left the Divide and located near Montrose, where he engaged in sawing lumber for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Also in those early days he sawed the first lumber used in Colorado Springs. His mill was destroyed by fire in 1883 and this terminated his connection with the lumber business. At that time he purchased the Beaver ranch and the Curr ranch and entered upon a new mode of life, devoting his attention to the raising of cattle and hay. These ranches are still owned by the family and to their further development and cultivation Mr. Weir devoted his remaining days. He was a self-educated man but had an insatiable desire for knowledge and was continually reading or studying. During his latter years he specialized in drafting and had a complete equipment with which he drew the plans for many of the buildings upon his own ranches.

In 1865 Mr. Weir was united in marriage to Miss Cina A. Judd, who passed away August 24, 1886, leaving one daughter, who is Mrs. Mary Alice Wyman, who has a son, William Weir Wyman, born November 21, 1912, in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. On the 17th of October, 1889, in Moline, Illinois, Mr. Weir was married to Mary L. Huntoon, whose parents were from New Hampshire. Mrs. Weir was born in Moline, Illinois, and comes from a fine old family of New Hampshire. Her father, Joseph Huntoon, was for forty years deacon of the Congregational church in Moline, Illinois, while her mother whose maiden name was Sylvia Tenney, was one of the charter members of the Congregational church in Moline and all during her life

was active and prominent in the work of the church. Joseph Huntoon and his wife were among the most highly respected people of Moline, Illinois. Mrs. Weir survives her husband after many years of companionship and largely supervises her business affairs personally. Mrs. Wyman and her son live with Mrs. Weir in the old home which was built by the husband and father so many years ago.

In fraternal relations Mr. Weir was a Mason and he belonged to the Colorado Pioneer Society. There were few phases of frontier life with which he was not familiar and his reminiscences of the early days were most interesting and instructive, indicating conditions of that period and suggesting the great changes which have occurred to bring the state to its present-day condition of progress and prosperity.



Geo. F. Chase

George Franklin Chase

GEORGE FRANKLIN CHASE, of Boulder, passed away on the 27th of October, 1918, at the age of eighty-one years. During the latter part of his life he lived retired but for many years had been prominently and successfully identified with agricultural pursuits, his prosperity enabling him in his later years to enjoy a rest which he truly and richly merited. He came to Colorado from far-off New England, his birth having occurred in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1837. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Chase, was a native of New Hampshire and was a descendant of Aquilla Chase, who with two brothers came from England to America, becoming founders of the family in the new world. George W. Chase, father of George Franklin Chase, was born in New Hampshire, spent his youthful days in that state and was married there to Miss Ann Mathews, who passed away in 1839, after which he was married again, in 1844. He later removed to York county, Maine, where he opened a little general store in Newfield, conducting business for a few years. He then sold his stock and turned his attention to the clothing trade at that place, carrying on the business until about 1857. Subsequently he concentraed his efforts and attention upon farming in York county, Maine, and was thus identified with its agricultural development until his demise, which occurred in 1874.

George Franklin Chase pursued his education in the public schools of York county, Maine, and in other districts where the family lived. He was twenty-two years of age when he came to Boulder, Colorado, arriving in the year 1859 and thus casting in his lot with the earliest pioneers of this section of the state. The city of Boulder had just been laid out and the work of progress and improvement seemed scarcely begun, but he had the prescience to discern something of what the future had in store for this great and growing western country and, obeying the dictates of his judgment, he gathered the reward of his labors in the fullness of time. He at once took up wild land and with characteristic energy began the arduous task of developing a new farm. Many hardships and difficulties confronted him, but he persevered and in the course of years

transformed the wild tract into richly productive fields, from which he annually gathered substantial harvests. He always retained possession of the land which he settled upon in 1859, for which he later obtained a patent from the government and which to the time of his death remained a source of substantial and gratifying income to him.

On the 14th of May, 1864, in Biddeford, Maine, Mr. Chase was united in marriage to Miss Augusta A. Staples and to them were born four sons and a daughter, but the last mentioned died in infancy. The eldest son, Frederick L., was graduated from the University of Colorado in the class of 1886 and afterward won the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Yale University in 1891. He was astronomer at the Yale Observatory until 1913, when he returned to Boulder and is now living with his mother. George Arthur, the second son, died in 1897, at the age of thirty years. Charles H. has also passed away, and Harry A., the youngest son, was graduated from the University of Colorado in 1899 and departed this life in 1902. The only member of the family who married was George Arthur, the second son, who wedded Dora Milner but left no children.

In politics Mr. Chase was a stalwart republican, having supported the party from the date of its organization to the time of his demise. He once served as county commissioner of Boulder county, Colorado, filling the position for three years, and he also served as one of the first trustees of Boulder. He was a member of the Colorado Home Guard during the period of the Civil war. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar and Royal Arch Mason and when called to his final rest he was serving for the forty-fourth year as treasurer of Columbia Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., a record which it is believed is unprecedented in Masonry. He was a Congregationalist in religious faith and did much active work in behalf of the church and in support of Masonry, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. His life was indeed an honorable and upright one and constituted an influencing factor for good in the community in which he so long lived. Great indeed were the changes which came to Boulder and the surrounding district during the period of Mr. Chase's connection with the state, and as one of the honored pioneers and substantial citizens he deserves mention in the history of Colorado. He remained an officer of the First Congregational church in Boulder from its organization in 1866 until the time of his demise, this being the second Congregational church

organized in Colorado territory. When death called him, his pastor pronounced a fitting eulogy upon him, in which he said: "Deacon Chase came from a race of sturdy men. He had the pioneer spirit. He lost neither his religion nor his conscience by the side of the long trail across the plains. He brought a New England conscience into the new land where distinctions of right and wrong were not always any too clear. For conscience sake, during the long, slow journey across the country by ox teams, he and a few companions rested each Sabbath while others of the original caravan pushed on. On the same day, however, all reached Boulder together. Those who had kept their faith finished strong and fresh; the others, with tired bodies and worn-out teams. Such men as he stood against the drift towards carelessness and indifference in the early days. He stood without wavering for the things of the spirit when most men were seeking only gold. He early identified himself with the Congregational church and for more than fifty years filled the office of deacon with honor to himself and the church. His unusual fidelity has been a bulwark. It kept weaker souls true to their tasks. Duty was not a word he disliked.

"In times of grief, men found, in his stanch faith, comfort and hope. Because he lived faithfully, it has been easier for other men to resist sin, work cheerfully and bear grief manfully. It could be said of him, as was said of another Godly man, 'Whenever he walks by my shop I say to myself, There goes a true man, and that moment everything good in me feels stronger, and I find it easier to live as I ought.'

"There was a solidity and firmness in his character that makes it fitting to say that he was, 'As an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest.'

" 'A man shall be as rivers of water in a dry place.' We who live near the plains, once called 'The Great American Desert,' and have watched the streams flow down from snowy heights and spread out in a thousand streamlets, giving, through their beneficent ministrations, the beauty of growing crops and the riches of abundant harvests can appreciate this figure of speech. Such is the man who mediates between the heights of God and the dry plains of human life. 'Down from the heights of life where uptower to heaven the great ideals of faith and hope, of duty and destiny,' come the streams that beautify and fructify the great stretches of ordinary life. We are all better because some men live with the Eternal, and through them, out into the channels of friendly intercourse, flows the grace of God.

"Deacon Chase was a man of God. His religion was not a form, a mere attempt to satisfy God by rite and ceremony; nor was it the correct and ungracious goodness of the mere legalist. Religion was his life. We cannot think of two distinct sides to the man, one secular and the other sacred. His piety was natural and unaffected. He knew what it was to feed upon heavenly bread and drink from the spiritual fountains, but he lived as he prayed and he prayed as he lived. He was a churchman because it was in the 'fellowship of kindred minds' that he found it easier to meet and serve God. His worship was earnest and sincere; his church work as natural as his farming.

"Some religious men dwell always in the heights. But the truly great are those, like Moses, who come down from the mountain with the word of God for the people. What finer thing can be said of a man than that his life was a channel through which flowed kindness, justice, love! Such men make churches possible. They keep community life high minded and true spirited. We ordinary men owe more to these spiritually minded man than we are ever willing to acknowledge. No community grows into strength and nobleness of character without such men. Should they pass without leaving successors, our community would soon be ungracious and barren in its life and ugly in its culture. It is entirely fitting that we cherish the memory of all the quiet, unobtrusive men who, like Mr. Chase, are 'as rivers of water in a dry place.'

" 'A man shall be as a shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' Notice the picture this figure suggests: The caravan has trekked its silent, dusty way along the weary road for hours. It halts for a rest beneath the shadow of a great cliff by the wayside. In the coolness and restfulness of the shade the springs of human fellowship bubble forth. The toil of the road is forgotten except as subject of jest. Heart reaches out to heart, voice answers to voice, and laugh kindles laugh, until spirits as well as bodies are made fresh for the journey once more. So the shadow of the rock may stand for the refreshment and joy that come from God's Great-hearts who ease the toil of life's journey by their cheer and good fellowship. In their presence the tragedy of the way is softened and the joys are heightened. All blessings on the men who relieve the weariness of life by their cheeriness, the strain of life by their kindness, and ease the friction of the way by the oil of gladness! They are the real peace-makers who shall be called the Children of God.

"Mr. Chase was such a man. His was the friendly heart that makes a good companion whether at work or play. He smoothed

human relations by his good temper. He was a man of peace, tactful and conciliatory, whose differences with other men were righted by friendly council rather than in courts of law. He possessed the cheering, healing grace of kindliness,—a virtue beyond appreciation in a world of irritable people. It meets the hosts of sour looks and ungracious words and scatters them by its magic. It softens the asperities of life and brings smiles where frowns have been. There are great men we admire from afar; good men who inspire us by example; but it is the kind man in whose shade good fellowship thrives. We have many ways of measuring the greatness of our fellows; but I am sure that if all the feeble folk, the little children, and the weak and infirm could decide who are great, the kindly man would be king of them all.

"Mr. Chase did his part, by a kindly spirit, to wipe out contentiousness, harshness and pain, and to send men singing along the way. He truly 'lived in a house by the side of the road and was a friend to man.' The Journey of Life has been made easier and pleasanter for many of us who have rested by the way in the shadow of his gracious personality.

"Mr. Chase lived his life nobly and then came to the moment of translation quietly and beautifully at the close of an evening of friendly talk in his own home. He passed with a heart filled with goodwill, and rich in the esteem and love of lodge, church and community. He built his life into these institutions, and as long as they endure, his personality will be potent for good among us. He loved life, yet because he loved life, he did not fear death. He felt that the man who lives with God lives an eternal life over which death has no power. His body served the spirit for more than the allotted time and so it was fittingly laid aside for a spiritual body in which he serves his Master and 'grows rich in a deeper sanctity.'

"Do you ask the secret of this modest, gracious, beloved man? It has been an open secret to those who have known him at all intimately. He was Christ's man. Could he respond to these words, he would say with the Psalmist and all truly great, 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give the glory, for Thy mercy and Thy truth sake.' He would say with the great Apostle, 'The life I lived in the flesh I lived by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me.' "

James Tynon

THE year 1859 witnessed the arrival of James Tynon in Colorado and for a long period he was identified with farming interests in this state. His genuine personal worth gained for him the friendship and high regard of those with whom he was brought in contact, causing his death to be a matter of deep regret to those who knew him. He was born in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, November 2, 1835, and acquired a good common school education, having a special fondness for history. He maintained his studious habits throughout his entire life, constantly broadening his knowledge by observation and reading. From 1851 until 1853 he directed his uncle's herring fishery and other commercial business interests on the Potomac, near Mount Vernon. Subsequently he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and was connected with the grocery and jobbing business until 1856, when he disposed of his interests in that connection. Removing to Florida, he was there associated with the coast survey for two years and in the summer of 1858 he made his way up the Mississippi to the mouth of Swan river, where he spent the winter, being engaged in buying and selling hides and furs during that period.

It was about that time—in 1858—that Mr. Tynon was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Bulmer and to them were born three children, a daughter, Adeline, and two who died in childhood. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Tynon started across the plains for Pike's Peak, following the Platte River trail and proceeding as far as Beaver creek, near where the town of Fort Morgan now stands. Having suffered from several hemorrhages of the lungs, he concluded to remain in Colorado and engaged in freighting on the plains of the state. He crossed the plains forty-four times from various points on the Missouri river to Denver and had numerous skirmishes with hostile Indians. Regaining perfect health in his outdoor life, Mr. Tynon then engaged in the grocery business in Denver, at Fifteenth and Wazee streets, then called F street. The letter of credit which he required from each new settler who traded with him was that he should have a wife, two children and also possess a yoke of

cattle or a span of horses. Upon these certificates of solvency and honesty Mr. Tynon would load their wagons with a year's provisions, thus giving them a chance to keep a few milch cows and their increase in calves. Once or twice a year they came to Denver to report progress. If the birth of a child in the family was reported, he gave the happy parents a gallon of wine. The settlers of this section all prospered for about six years and Mr. Tynon did not think there were more honest men or women in any country than those around him. They were loyal to the trust which he reposed in them, their word proving good if life lasted or the Indians left their scalps. He never took a mortgage on their farms for security or ever received an acre of land for debt or trade. In 1879 he closed out his grocery business but still carried on the hide and wool business until 1882, when he disposed of his interests in the latter and devoted his time to improving his farm and ranch, the one consisting of six hundred and forty acres situated nine miles west of Denver, near Westminster, and the other of twenty-four hundred acres, twenty-five miles from Denver, on Running creek. He planted an orchard in oblong shape, containing eight thousand apple trees, with a fine graded gravel driveway fifty feet wide between orchard and lake, and called it the Jefferson County Farm. Mr. Tynon laid out on his land the Tynon addition to the city of Denver, thus creating a part of the city which has proven of great benefit to its growth. His enterprise was evident in many ways, but one instance may be cited here as an example, for it was he who induced the street car company to extend their car line to North Denver, obtaining this desired result by giving to the company a block of land. Mr. Tynon was also closely connected with actual building operations, having erected a number of houses. He looked after his interests until 1914, when he retired from active business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest, his death occurring on the 6th of March, 1918, when he was in the eighty-third year of his age. He was ever a loyal member of the Masonic fraternity and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit and purpose of the craft. His course was ever straightforward and honorable and the policy which he pursued in relation to the early settlers constituted a most important element in the development of this section of the state, as it allowed the early settlers to gain a start. He was a man of generous spirit, of high principle and friendly disposition, and the sterling worth of his character commanded for him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him.

Mrs. Tynon, who preceded her husband in death by twenty years,

Mrs. Rebecca Tynon

passing away January 21, 1898, was a native of Westmoreland county, New Brunswick, and there she was educated. In Boston, Massachusetts, in 1858, she met and married James Tynon. She was a woman of the highest qualities of character, who ever took a great interest in church work, and particularly was she interested in the old Lawrence Street Trinity church in Denver, to the welfare of which she earnestly and tirelessly gave her efforts,—in fact its charities and humanitarian branches found her ever among the leaders. The oldest members of the church still tenderly remember her kind, motherly ways and her unselfish consideration for others. Because of these Christian duties, however, she never neglected her own household but on the contrary was a steadfast, true and real helpmate to her husband.

Her daughter, Adeline Tynon, was educated at Loretta Academy in Denver and later in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where she spent two years at the Moravian Seminary. During her entire life she has been closely associated with her cherished parents both as a daughter and constant companion. After the passing of her mother she was her father's sole solace and close associate as well as business aid. Miss Tynon is a member of the Eastern Star, the White Shrine and the Territorial Daughters. She greatly contributed to the pleasure of her parents by her real ability as an artist. Her home is filled with examples of paintings that express her trueness of conception, her thorough appreciation of color schemes and blending and her cleverness in technique. There are many watercolors of Colorado scenes as well as paintings in oil, representing portraits, landscapes and still life, as well as pictures which have been done in silk and wool. In her quiet life Miss Tynon gives honor to the memory of her beloved mother and father, the latter of whom she so recently lost in death.

Robert W Campbell

Robert W. Campbell

ROBERT W. CAMPBELL passed away at Longbeach, California, on the 18th of January, 1919. He had many substantial traits of character which endeared him to friends and neighbors and, moreover, he was numbered among the pioneer settlers of Brighton and of that section of the state. In his later years he lived practically retired in Brighton but was still the owner of valuable farm property from which he derived a substantial annual income. He was born in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 25th of March, 1863, and was of Scotch descent. His parents, John B. and Maria (Allen) Campbell, were both natives of the land of hills and heather, in which they were reared and married. In the early '50s they determined to try their fortune in the new world and crossed the Atlantic to the United States. They established their home at Nashville, Tennessee, but after living there for several years removed to Indiana, where they took up their abode on a farm about 1866. Their remaining days were passed in that state and they were among the highly respected residents of the community in which they made their home. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are yet living.

Robert W. Campbell was but three years of age when he went with his parents to Indiana, where he was reared and educated, mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools. In 1884 he came to Colorado, settling at Brighton, and for eleven years was employed in the Brighton creamery, first as a helper, later as engineer and then general manager in full charge of the business, his fidelity as well as his keen executive ability having been quickly recognized by those with whom he had business relations. He was then appointed postmaster and occupied that position for three terms under republican administrations. As time passed he made investments in property and became the owner of five hundred acres of fine farm land, in addition to which he also had a valuable stock ranch. In 1918 he raised six thousand bushels of wheat and six hundred bushels of beans. He gave general supervision to his farming and ranching interests, but the actual work of the place was done by those whom he employed. His

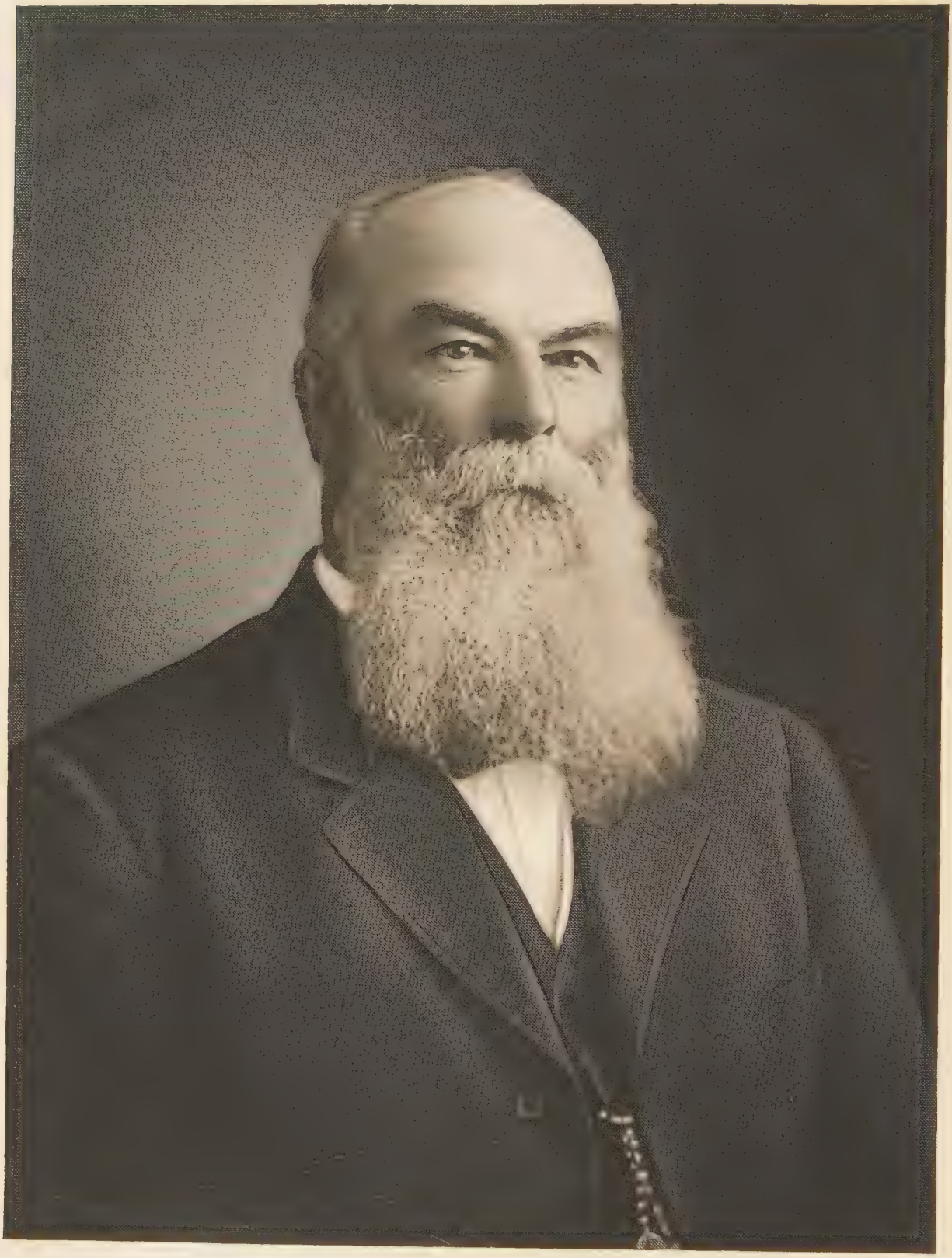
sound judgment and keen discrimination, however, were important elements in the successful conduct of his place.

In April, 1884, the year in which he came to Colorado, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Ella Whitehead, a native of Indiana, and they became parents of two daughters, but the first born, Carrie, is deceased. The other daughter, Bessie, has become the wife of Harry Bates and is now living in Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell owned and occupied a fine residence in the village of Brighton and enjoyed all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Campbell was a stalwart republican, and he always endorsed and ardently supported the principles of the party. He served as road overseer for eight years when John Twombly was county commissioner from the Brighton district and when Adams and Denver counties were a part of old Arapahoe county, and to his initiative and personal efforts may be attributed in large measure, the excellent roads of the district. When Adams county was formed he took an especially active part in the contest for the location of the county seat, and the leading members of both political parties willingly gave him much credit for his work in winning the contest for Brighton. He also participated in the early politics of Denver and was recognized as one of those men who fought the battles fairly and aboveboard. He would never countenance, nor desire, a questionable victory, nor would he deign to employ those petty tricks so often the subterfuge of the professional politician. He could accept an honorable defeat, if the voters of his district so willed, rather than be returned the victor in a contest won through dishonest methods. After discontinuing his work as road overseer, he purchased the farm where he resided four years, after which he was appointed postmaster for Brighton, and served in that capacity for twelve consecutive years.

There were no spectacular phases in the life of Mr. Campbell. He pursued the even tenor of his way in the conduct of his business, and his diligence and determination were the salient points in winning him the success that numbered him with the substantial residents of Adams county. Moreover, the methods which he employed won for him an honored name and he was among the valued and respected citizens of Brighton. Some time prior to his death Mr. Campbell suffered from an automobile accident, from which he never fully recovered. Thinking that he might be benefitted by a western trip, he went to Longbeach, California. The trip, however, was too much for him and there he passed away. When the news of his death was received in Brighton it caused deep sorrow throughout the town, for his many

substantial traits of character had endeared him to those with whom he was associated and everywhere he was spoken of in terms of high regard. He possessed the qualities of good citizenship, of fidelity in friendship, and one who knew him well said he was "always identified with all public movements, liberal to a fault, a typical big-hearted westerner."



J. N. Gaynor

John W. Gaynor

JOHN W. GAYNOR is a well known and highly respected farmer and stockman of Boulder county and is also one of the veterans of the Civil war. His worth as a man entitles him to mention among the substantial citizens of the state. He was born in Ireland, March 17, 1842, a son of James and Margaret (McElligott) Gaynor, who were natives of the Emerald isle, whence they came to America in 1847, settling in Ohio, at which time John W. was a little lad of but five years. The family remained in Ohio until 1856, when the parents removed to Green county, Wisconsin, where both spent their remaining days. They had a family of four children, of whom two are now living, our subject and Peter O. Gaynor, of Pueblo, a civil engineer who was the originator of the Georgetown loop.

John W. Gaynor was reared and educated in Wisconsin and in 1861 enlisted for service in the Civil war, being at that time a youth of nineteen years. He became a member of Company B, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and with his command went to the front, serving until the close of hostilities. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, and in a number of other hotly contested engagements and was twice wounded, once in the thigh at the siege of Vicksburg, the bullet passing through and then into the knee of a comrade, and once in the lower leg. While in Georgia he was taken a prisoner but was held captive for only one day, as at night he succeeded in making his escape. This occurred during the siege of Atlanta, in which he took active part, afterward going with Sherman on the celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in October, 1865, and returned to his home with a most creditable military record. He again took up his abode in Boone county, Illinois, where he had previously lived, and in the spring of 1866 he drove a mule team for the government across the plains and thus made his initial trip to Colorado. In the fall of that year he filed on a homestead north of Golden, which he still owns, and in 1888 he purchased the farm whereon he now resides, comprising fourteen hundred and eighty-nine acres of rich and valuable land, all under the ditch and splendidly improved.

The place is situated two and a half miles south of Longmont and is one of the fine ranch properties of the state. No accessory or convenience of the model farm of the twentieth century is lacking upon his place and his progressive spirit actuates him in all that he has undertaken. He makes a specialty of feeding and raising stock and his annual sales of stock and of grain reach a large figure.

In 1866, in Illinois, Mr. Gaynor was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Gorman, a native of Illinois, who passed away in Golden, Colorado, in October, 1871. Mr. Gaynor has always remained true to her memory, never marrying again. In 1884 he went to old Mexico where he spent the winter, having mining interests in that section. In politics he is a republican but has never been an office seeker, and he proudly wears the little bronze button that proclaims him a member of McPherson Post, G. A. R. Through his connection with that order he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades and enjoys recalling events and scenes of the war. He is a self-made man whose prosperity has all been won since he came to Colorado. Steadily he has advanced and he is today one of the prosperous, highly respected and honored citizens of Boulder county, for his career has at all times been such as to commend him to the confidence and high regard of those who know him. He has now passed the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey but still remains an active factor in the world's work and gives personal supervision to the development and control of his large ranch.

Thomas J. McCue

Thomas Joseph McCue

IN the more recent political history of Colorado the name of Thomas Joseph McCue, state senator, national committeeman and democratic leader, stands out as that of one born to the purple of high civic honor. His untimely death on the 9th of August, 1913, deprived the state and the nation of a great lawmaker. Had the word been spoken in 1911, during the now famous senatorial deadlock of Colorado, Thomas J. McCue would have been chosen to succeed the late Charles J. Hughes, Jr., in the United States senate. Some votes were cast for him. An almost unanimous vote of the convention was his if the party leaders had spoken on the last day of that memorable session, but he would not even permit his name to be placed officially in nomination.

Thomas J. McCue was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, August 26, 1864. His parents removed to Chicago two years later and barely escaped with their lives in the great fire of 1871. After spending some time in Massillon, Ohio, the family removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Thomas J. McCue was educated. In 1885 he became a resident of Kansas and took up a homestead and timber claim comprising three hundred and twenty acres of land in Thomas county. There he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1890, when he went into the lumber business, in which he and his brother, William F. McCue, were very successful. From 1893 until January, 1896, Thomas J. McCue was receiver at the land office in Colby, Kansas. Wherever he lived his ability and intense energy brought him to the front as a leader in public affairs as well as in business circles.

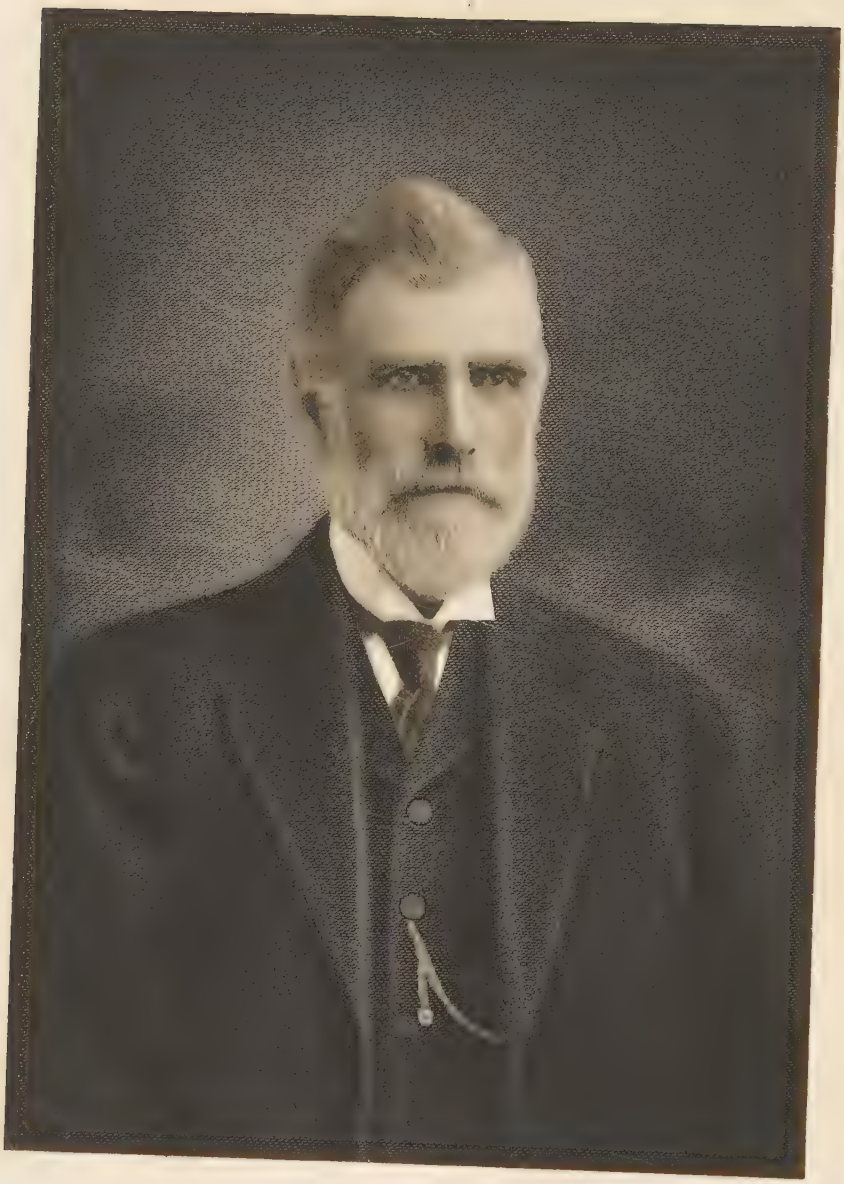
Although a resident of Denver from 1896, he did not become prominent politically until 1908, when he was elected state senator from the first district. During the years that preceded and followed his election he, associated with his brother, built up one of the largest lumber companies in the state. He preferred to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the business rather than upon politics, and keen discernment and unfaltering energy made theirs one of the most important lumber interests of Colorado. But with his election to the state senate, Mr. McCue could no longer keep in the background.

He won statewide prominence when he became floor leader for what were called the Old Guard Democrats, who controlled the seventeenth general assembly. The great issue of that session was the direct primary law and for three weeks he led the fight for an assembly feature. It was finally carried with the McCue amendments at an extra session of the legislature. In the democratic state convention of 1911, Mr. McCue became a candidate for national committeeman, was elected and at the next national convention in 1912 at once assumed a leading position in the party councils. In the campaign of 1912 his success in bringing together a split party and winning the election of a United States senator elicited from national leaders of the party some most complimentary congratulations, including a letter from Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, during both administrations of President Wilson. He was also given great credit for his zealous advocacy of the direct primary law and it was Mr. McCue who framed and introduced the joint resolution that gave to Denver its wonderful mountain park system. Politics to him was a pastime. He played the game for the pleasure there was in it and for the opportunity it gave him of promoting public welfare, having no ambition for political honors or gain. Ever possessing the courage of his convictions, he was a tenacious advocate of what he thought right and his advocacy of any measure lent it prestige.

Following his return from the democratic national convention of 1912 Mr. McCue refused to consider a nomination for governor, as he felt that his business required his attention. He then concentrated his efforts upon the further development of the lumber trade with notably gratifying success. While a prosperous business man, he did not live to accumulate. He was liberal and kind-hearted, utterly void of selfishness and no worthy or deserving cause ever appealed to him in vain. He was an excellent judge of human nature and he took great pleasure in recommending capable individuals, his keen sagacity enabling him readily to detect the possibilities and the strength of business men, and he seldom made a mistake in this way. After his passing his brother, William F. McCue, assumed his place as head of the lumber business and has vastly extended it. He, too, has been called to the front in politics, for in 1918, at the Denver primary, he was chosen democratic candidate for state senator, standing at the top of the poll among the candidates for that office. At the same time he directs the important business interests which have been built up by the brothers. On the 2d of May, 1917, he announced a service retirement plan, whereby twenty-year employes who have passed the age of sixty-five or thirty-year employes who have passed the age of

sixty will be retired with thirty per cent of their monthly wage. In case of women the retirement age is ten years less than that of men, the president and directors of the company being alone exempt from the benefits of this plan.

The widow of Thomas J. McCue is still living in Denver and is prominent in social and war work, contributing in large measure to the activities which are proving of such great worth to the country in this hour of crisis. In her maidenhood she was Catharine M. Grier, a native of Mapleton, Wisconsin. Their marriage was celebrated at Norton, Kansas, on the 16th of February, 1898, and their home life was largely ideal. Mr. McCue was most devoted to the interests of his home, finding his greatest happiness at his own fireside in the companionship of his wife and their many friends. His personal qualities were such as made for friendship among all who knew him. He was straightforward, reliable and high-minded and he had many sterling traits which won for him not only the highest regard of those who knew him but also made him very popular in social circles.



G. A. Hamilton

George A. Hamilton

GEORGE A. HAMILTON is now living retired in Loveland, making his home at No. 745 Lincoln avenue. He was, however, identified for many years with ranching and live stock interests in Larimer county, making a specialty of the raising of Suffolk Punch horses. Of Canadian birth, he was born in Ontario, near London, October 4, 1849, a son of Delona and Sarah (Wright) Hamilton, who were natives of Canada and of the north of Ireland respectively. The father was a farmer of Ontario throughout his entire life and there passed away in October, 1894, while his wife survived for several years, her death occurring in the winter of 1907.

George A. Hamilton, spending his youthful days on his father's farm in Ontario, attended the public schools during that time in the acquirement of an education and after his textbooks were put aside gave his entire attention to the farm work until he had attained his majority. He then crossed the border into Michigan and bought land, which he improved and developed for nine years. In 1879 he left the Mississippi valley and came to Colorado, settling in Boulder county. He conducted a store at Longmont and lived in the county for three years, subsequent to which time he removed to Larimer county in January, 1883, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land two miles south and five miles east of Loveland. This he at once began to cultivate, bringing it into excellent condition. He kept buying more land from time to time as his financial resources increased until he was the owner of thirteen hundred and five acres, most of which is in Larimer county, with a small amount in Weld county, but all in one tract. He also owns two hundred acres in Weld county five miles from Longmont. He continued to cultivate and improve his land, residing thereon until February, 1917, when he removed to Loveland, where he purchased a fine modern brick bungalow which he now occupies through the winter months, while the summer seasons are spent upon the farm. He rents all of his land, however, thus being relieved of the active care and management of the place. While upon the farm he made a specialty of the raising of thoroughbred Suffolk Punch horses and made two importations of these from

England and his sons still raise that breed. He also made a business of feeding sheep and he has extended his efforts into various other lines, indicating his resourcefulness and ability in business. He is the president of the Consolidated Home Supply Ditch & Reservoir Company, is the vice president of the First National Bank of Loveland and a stockholder in the Loveland National Bank.

On the 5th of October, 1875, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Charlotte E. Powers, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Martha (Stephens) Powers, who were natives of Ontario, Canada. The father was a farmer and in an early day went to Michigan, where he purchased land which he continued to further cultivate throughout the remainder of his days. His death occurred about 1900 and his wife passed away about 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have become parents of eight children: Myron S., now a merchant of Loveland; Mattie, the wife of H. W. Hankins, residing at Greeley, Colorado; Clinton Roy, who is operating a farm near Wellington, Colorado; Lillian May, at home; D. Ray, who is cultivating his father's farm; Alexander B., who is also farming one of his father's places; Gertrude, who died in March, 1884, at the age of five years; and Nellie, who passed away in March, 1892, when but eleven months old. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have sixteen grandchildren and one of these is married. In 1905 they made a four months' tour of Europe, crossing that section of the country which has been the recent great battle front.

Politically Mr. Hamilton is a democrat, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. His life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles and the sterling worth of his character is recognized by all with whom he has had business or social relations.

Mrs. George A. Hamilton

H. H. Cordes

Herman H. Cordes

WHILE more than a third of a century has passed since the death of Herman H. Cordes, he is yet remembered by the older residents of Denver as one of the most alert and progressive merchants and business men of his time. He was born in Bremen, Germany, of wealthy German parents, on January 11, 1850, but at the age of two years was brought to America by his family, whose sympathies were with the revolutionists of 1848. Because of their sympathies with those who believed in the ideals of today—democracy—the family lands and fortune were confiscated by the government of Germany and the Cordes family, with other believers in the cause of freedom, came to America.

The family established themselves in Sedalia, Missouri, where Mr. Cordes received his early education in the public schools, later attending one of the academies. He began his business career as a merchant in Sedalia, Missouri, where he was a clerk in the store of Morrison Brothers. It was in the autumn of 1874 that Mr. Cordes located in Denver to take a position with the firm of Morrison Brothers in the Denver store. He remained with this firm for a number of years and then accepted a position with the Daniels & Fisher Company as head of their carpet department. Mr. Cordes made friends quickly and it was not long before he had acquired an extensive acquaintance in Denver. As an illustration of this, twenty-five years after his death one of Philadelphia's financiers, while in Denver on a visit, sought out one of Mr. Cordes' friends in order to discover where he might find Mr. Cordes or his family, as he said: "I met Mr. Cordes but once and I have never been so impressed with a young man and predicted a great future for him." In 1878, in company with his brother-in-law, Philip Feldhauser, he entered the carpet business under the name of Cordes & Feldhauser. The growth of the business was both rapid and substantial and before long theirs had become the leading house in its line in Denver. Mr. Cordes' wonderful energy and thoroughly progressive business methods were great factors in its progress. As has been said of him, he was a merchant ahead of his time, and but for his untimely death, seemed destined to become Denver's

merchant prince. Early in the spring of 1884 he was taken suddenly ill and on the advice of his physician went to Los Angeles, where a change of climate it was thought might restore his health, but there his death occurred on the 26th of April, 1884, when he was little more than thirty-three years of age.

It was on the 1st of August, 1875, that Mr. Cordes was married in Denver to Miss Caroline Feldhauser and to them were born a son and two daughters, namely: Arthur, who died at the age of two years; Mary, now the wife of Dr. Samuel Fosdick Jones, who is now a major in the service of the United States; and Caroline M., now the wife of Samuel Huston Thompson, a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have one daughter, Caroline Huston.

Mr. Cordes was recognized as one of the best known representatives of mercantile circles in Denver and as a citizen was of that type that meant a distinct loss to the city when he was called to his final rest. His personal popularity was great. His closest personal friends were men who in later years became the big men of Denver's business and financial life. His thoughtful consideration of his employes, his many acts of kindness and the helpful interest he took in all worthy causes needing assistance combined to make his loss keenly felt by many outside of his own home. He was a kind husband and indulgent father whose interest centered in his family, and who found his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare and comfort of the members of his own household.

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